

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS

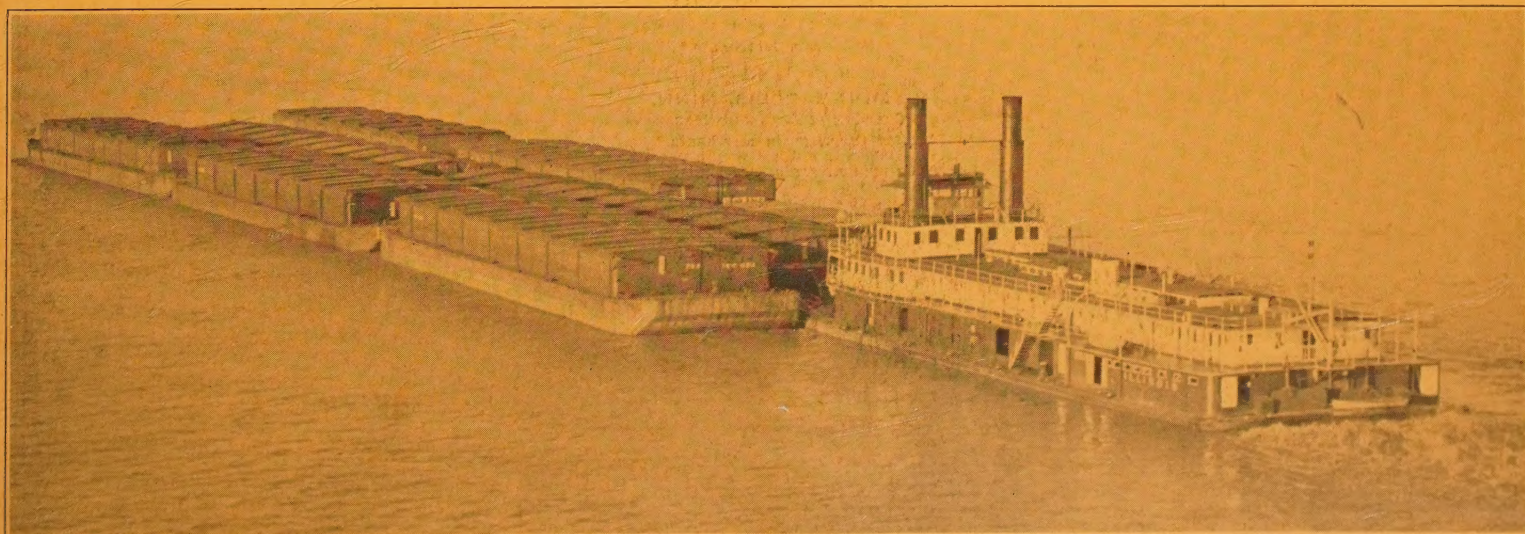
CONSOLIDATED

A Merger of Grain Dealers Journal, American Elevator & Grain Trade, Grain World and Price Current-Grain Reporter

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Strangling the Farmers Market
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Directory of the Grain Trade

In Organized Markets Only Members of the Local Grain Exchange Will Be Listed

HAVING YOUR name in this directory will introduce you to many old and new firms during the year, whom you do not know or could not meet in any other way. Many new concerns are looking for connections, seeking an outlet or an inlet, possibly in your territory. It is certain that they turn to this recognized Directory, and act upon the suggestions it gives them. The cost is only \$10 per year.

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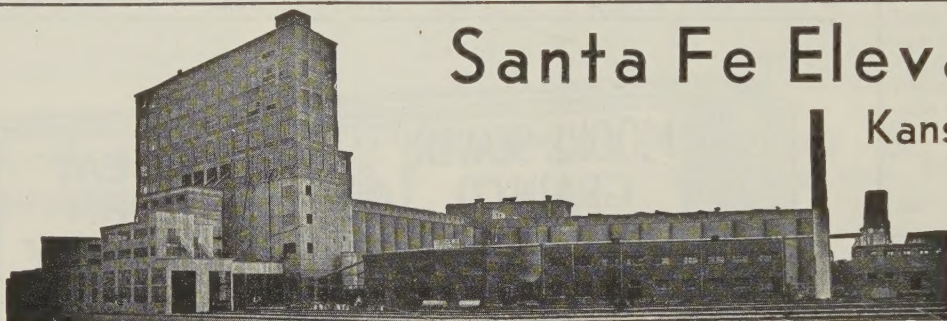
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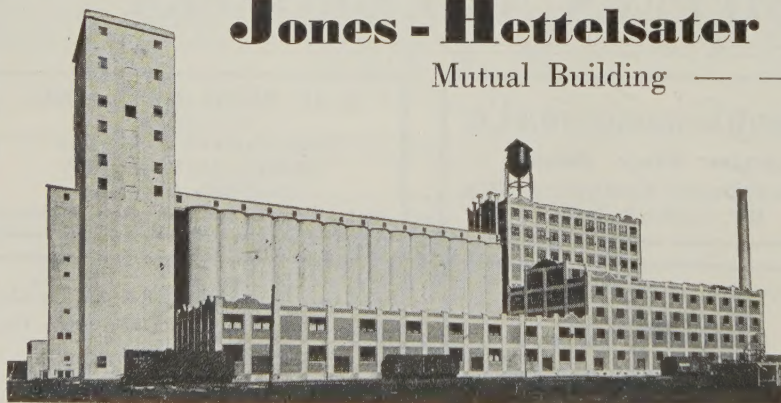
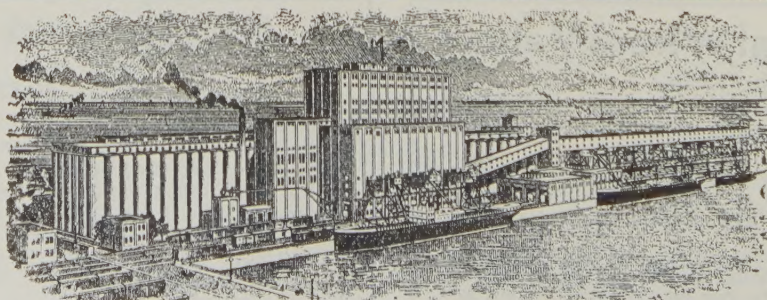
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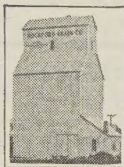
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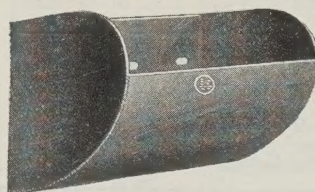
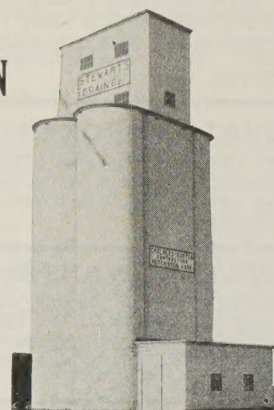
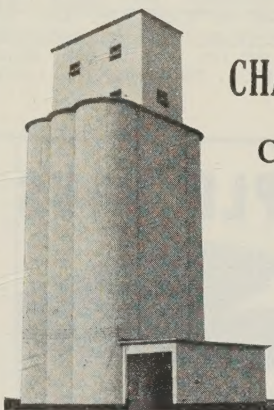
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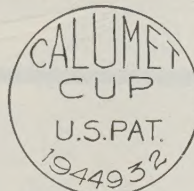
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IF YOU DO NOT find the elevator you want advertised, place your wants in the "Elevators Wanted" section and you will receive full particulars regarding many desirable properties not yet advertised.

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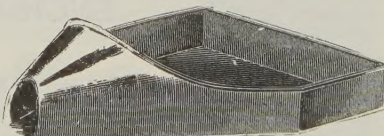
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SITUATION WANTED

WANTED—Position as country elevator manager, 7 years' experience in terminal market and among Ohio grain trade. Address 81X7, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago.

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SAMPLE ENVELOPES—SPEAR SAFETY—for mailing samples of grain, feed and seed. Made of heavy kraft paper, strong and durable; size 4½x7 inches. Have limited supply to sell at \$2.35 per hundred, or 500, \$10.00 plus postage. Sample mailed on request. Grain & Feed Journals, 332 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

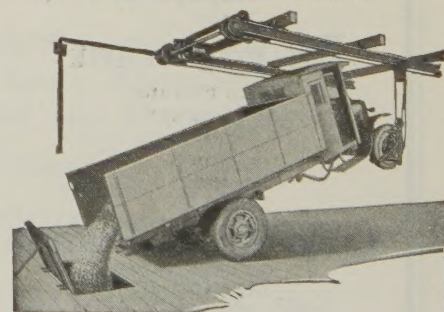
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WANTED—Grain Dealers who are contemplating installing new machinery to use the "Machines Wanted" columns of GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS in securing prices and estimate of machines for sale. We can save you money. More than value received.

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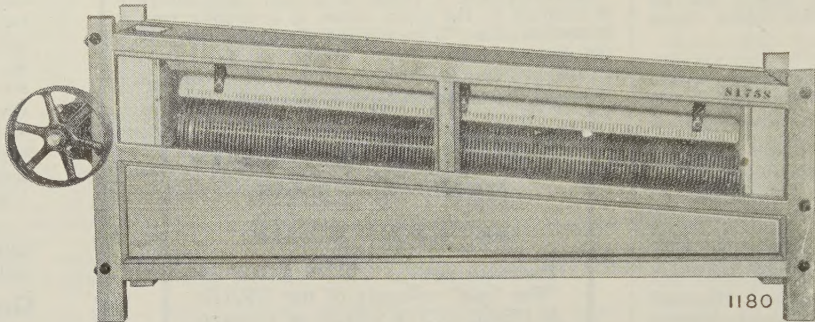
Corn Growers Who Planted Only Their Allotted Acreage Are Sealing and Borrowing. With Apologies to the Chicago Tribune.

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Charles S. Clark, Manager

A merger of
GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL
Established 1898

AMERICAN ELEVATOR &
GRAIN TRADE
Established 1882

THE GRAIN WORLD
Established 1928

PRICE CURRENT - GRAIN REPORTER
Established 1844

Published on the second and fourth Wednesdays of each month in the interests of better business methods for progressive wholesale dealers in grain, feed and field seeds. It is the champion of improved mechanical equipment for facilitating and expediting the handling, grinding and improving of grain, feeds and seeds.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES to United States, Canada and countries within the 8th Postal Zone, semi-monthly, one year, cash with order, \$2.00; single copy current issue, 25c.

To Foreign Countries, prepaid, one year, \$3.00.

THE ADVERTISING value of the Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated as a medium for reaching progressive grain, feed and field seed dealers and elevator operators is unquestioned.

Advertisements of meritorious grain elevator and feed grinding machinery and of responsible firms who seek to serve grain, feed and field seed dealers are solicited. We will not knowingly permit our pages to be used by irresponsible firms for advertising a fake or a swindle.

LETTERS on subjects of interest to those engaged in the grain, feed and field seed trades, news items, reports on crops, grain movements, new grain firms, new grain elevators, contemplated improvements, grain receipts, shipments, and cars leaking grain in transit, are always welcome. Let us hear from you.

QUERIES for grain trade information not found in the Journal are invited. The service is free.

CHICAGO, ILL., NOVEMBER 23, 1938

COUNTRY elevator operators who are still holding unhedged wheat of the last crop in store are ready to admit it is much safer to speculate in futures.

MACHINE picked corn brings so many husks to the elevator that the fire hazard of the plant is greatly increased. Daily removal of the accumulation would materially reduce the danger.

BACKFIRING of tractors used in shelling corn is a serious fire hazard, as happened at one Illinois elevator, where shucks strewn on the ground became ignited and the elevator escaped destruction only thru the fortunate direction of the wind.

AFTER the major business depressions which began in 1819, 1837, 1857, 1873 and 1893, recovery took place without aid from the federal government. After the depression of 1929 the government began pouring money thru a sieve to aid business, and business did not recover, so why continue this interference with normal business activity.

SOYBEAN growers are fortunate that the government kept hands off the acreage and sale of their crop; and without government interference the bean is commanding a much higher price per bushel on a large crop, than either wheat or corn cursed as they are with government loans and acreage control.

COUNTRY ELEVATORS are today provided with so much greater horse power than in the past, many are taking advantage of their position and installing electric car spotters, thereby, facilitating and expediting the movement of cars along their sidetrack when needed. Waiting for the local freight engine is no longer necessary.

MEASURED in purchasing power, the average weekly wage of the railway worker the first quarter of 1938 was 27 per cent above that of 1929, while the price of wheat at Chicago today is less than one-half what it was in November, 1929, when the range of May delivery was \$1.21¾ to \$1.40½. The railway men would benefit by lower hourly wages that give employment to a great many more men thru the consequent reduction in rates and increase in traffic.

STUDENTS attending the new Grain Exchange Institute are to be congratulated on their evident desire to learn the fundamentals of the business with which most of them are identified. Too many of our country elevator managers had to pass thru the university of hard knocks before attaining efficiency. Perhaps a correspondence course could be established for the benefit of helpers in country elevators who aspire to become managers and proprietors.

THE REPEAL of the long and short haul provision of the Interstate Commerce Law enacted in 1909 will be welcomed by most grain shippers. The Pettengill Bill was passed by the Lower House of Congress by an overwhelming vote, but failed to receive the required consideration in the Senate, so the rail carriers and the interstate shippers are still handicapped by this old time regulation. The repeal of this objectionable provision will surely help to promote our export grain trade.

CORN HUSKERS are so scarce in many sections of the corn belt that the machine pickers are rapidly gaining popularity and providing another opportunity to utilize the farm tractor to advantage. Then, too, some sections are suffering from a scarcity of mules and horses and the girls are being pressed into husking jobs although it is heavy work for their soft hands. The marvelous results attained through the use of machine pickers is bringing more corn to market and in better condition than usual, altho the delivery of husks is most troublesome for the buyers.

BY ITS loan policy the federal government has been remarkably successful in creating a wheat congestion in the Pacific Northwest.

WHEN the Government starts to dump its accumulated stock of wheat and corn, prices will no doubt sag, to the great delight of cooperating farmers, who are in need of feed.

MUSSOLINI seems to have won his battle of wheat started a few years ago, since the United States, Argentina and Canada while keeping up prices to domestic consumers are now vying with one another in export subsidies that cheapen wheat sold to Italy.

ELEVATORS on the Mississippi River and navigable streams feeding it have been greatly improved during recent months so that they can store more grain and load barges much more rapidly than ever. The modern elevator of large storage capacity with large capacity shipping legs can load a barge without fear of being charged demurrage for delay. All of the improvements have been made with a view to expediting the loading of barges so the river shipments next season should be greatly increased.

ALL ORGANIZATIONS of business men are preparing to demand the repeal or essential amendment of the Wage-Hour Law which was so loosely drawn it confuses even the administrators entrusted with its enforcement. Its provisions are so indefinite that business men generally are confounded by the multiplicity of the regulations and interpretive bulletins of the administrator. Even tho the authors of the original bill had some definite idea of what was desired, they seem to have failed utterly in passing their ideas on to anyone else, so merchants and manufacturers must remain at sea until someone in authority has agreed upon a definite explanation of the law.

A MINNEAPOLIS faker who claims to possess unusual ability to collect slow accounts has, through false promises and surreptitious methods, obtained lists of debtors of country elevator operators, but neglects to report or divide the proceeds of his collections. The collecting practice used not only irritates the debtor, but closes the door to future business for the creditor it claims to be serving. Many elevator operators who have been victimized by these sharpers testify that it is much more profitable to write off the slow accounts than to entrust their collection to a band of cutthroats who destroy good will and keep all they collect. The Iowa firms reported in this number as suffering have been victimized by the same trickery we have previously reported. If you must assign the collection of slow accounts to others, select a local collector of responsibility and fair methods.

INSURANCE against wind damage is so inexpensive elevator owners without such protection are made very nervous by the many wind losses reported in our news columns.

WEEVIL are making so much trouble for country elevator operators this season, the impression is gaining force, that when farm stored wheat starts to market, everyone handling it is sure to be kept jumping. Country elevator operators who are equipped to fumigate their receipts should make a liberal charge for this service and strive not to void their fire insurance policy by using carbon bisulphide.

Selling Mortgaged Grain Should Be Made a Crime

The statutes of every state declare the stealing of grain or field seeds a crime and provide explicitly for fine and punishment of the offender where guilt is proved. Grain buyers everywhere who have been swindled by thieves who sold them stolen grain are agreed that the punishment for the sale of stolen goods should be just as rigorous as the punishment for stealing grain. Every seller of stolen grain fully recognizes he is committing a crime when he sells what is not his own; likewise, the farmer who sells grain covered by a lien is a cheat and a swindler. The farmer who attempts to give title to property which is not his own, is misrepresenting his ownership which should also be made a crime and specific fine and punishment provided for offenders.

The farmer selling grain covered by a lien may not be as extensive a swindler as the thief who sells stolen grain, as he has partial title to the property while the thief has no title but neither are in position to give clear title to buyers. The seller of stolen grain is usually a stranger in the community, while the seller of grain covered by a lien is generally a shiftless tenant or farmer; however, both commit a crime when they attempt to sell what is not their own.

All grain buyers insist that the selling of stolen grain or grain covered by a chattel mortgage or a lien should be made a crime by statutory enactment then why not go to the legislature for protection? When the trade secures the enactment of such legislation, fewer buyers will be swindled by these swindling practices and possessors of grain covered by a lien will hesitate to cash a check on which is printed a clear statement to the effect that check is "For grain free from all liens."

Now that the state associations are wielding much greater influence in our legislative halls, it should not be difficult to obtain legislation that will help to discourage the sale of grain

to which possessors cannot give clear title.

Trade Agreements in Right Direction

Carping critics of the new trade treaties between the United States, Canada and the United Kingdom who point out that America gained little and gave away much lose sight of the fact that trade is reciprocal. We can not forever take gold in payment for our exports.

Trade agreements that enable foreign countries to sell to us more goods eventually aid the foreigners to buy those crops and products that are produced most economically in the United States.

The material prosperity of the United States is due largely to freedom of trade between the states. Imagine the harm to trade if Michigan levied a duty on citrus fruits and Florida collected a duty on choice hand-picked pea beans.

The changes in the duties made by the trade agreements are not revolutionary and little change in the normal imports and exports between the nations need be expected. It will be immaterial hereafter to the British customs office whether Canadian wheat leaves America thru a Canadian or a United States port, thus enabling our Canadian friends to make free use of our seaboard grain elevators during the winter months.

Business Men Must Assert Their Rights

Grain dealers whose business has been made unprofitable by unwise bureaucratic interference should be encouraged to demand a new deal by the advent of new congressmen at Washington next January.

The situation has changed. Five years ago millers feared to go into court to resist the processing tax that experienced lawyers advised them was unconstitutional. No resistance was offered until a cotton mill of New England went into court; and that concern did so because it was in receivership and had nothing to lose. Other lawyers offered their lawyer aid, while refusing to disclose the names of their clients, one client being a packing house subject to 30 possible species of federal crack down. It was felt, and proved true, that the power in control would brook no opposition. It seemed wiser, and was so temporarily, to pay hundreds of millions in taxes unlawfully levied rather than stand up for their constitutional rights.

Today the industrialist who challenges the wisdom of legislation that increases unemployment is a patriot. It now is statesmanlike to challenge a social security tax that levies a heavy burden on workers and industry to pile up an unused and unneeded surplus to be invested in government bonds of unknown future value. It is now a mark of good citizen-

ship to question the wisdom of laws that drive investors out of the commodity exchanges by legalized spying on their operations.

Just as soon as the senators and representatives at Washington begin removing the shackles from business and make it clear by practical demonstration that it is going to be safe for private enterprise to become active in employment the wheels of trade will again begin to revolve.

Strangling the Farmers Market

The Washington bureaucrats seem unable to satisfy their thirst for more and more power. In their estimation the greatest criminals of all time are the citizens entrusted to their particular regimentation and regulation, so it is not surprising that the head of the Commodity Exchange Administration should propose to limit the sales or purchases of grain for future delivery to a million bushels for any particular delivery month.

The limitations placed upon traders in grain for future delivery have been so unreasonable as to drive many of the speculators out of the grain markets. The autocrats overlook the fact that the owner of grain must assume ALL the risks and hazards of ownership unless he can find a market where he can hedge against his holdings by sales of his grain for future delivery. The latest proposal of the CEA administrator is just one more nail in the coffin of the farmers market.

Fair minded students of marketing methods have long resented the shrinking of the farmers market by regimentation and regulation. If the grower or the owner of any grain wishes to sell it for future delivery, he should be protected in that right and not handicapped by a lot of unreasonable, impractical limitations. If the producers are ever to have a free market that will register true values of grain, then everyone should be permitted to buy and sell for immediate or future delivery without restriction.

More supervision and more regulation for those who trade in the public markets may make work for more bureaucrats, but no others will be helped by the fault finding surveillance of the buyers and sellers of the farmers grain.

Driving out of the farmers markets men who stand ready to assume the risks of changes in values will deprive all grain owners of facilities for hedging against declines in prices. Grain processors who sell their products in advance of their manufacture and grain exporters who have sold for future shipment will be forced to buy their grain on a much wider margin because of the destruction of the futures market.

INDIANA'S gang of check forgers has been apprehended and two of the gang have been sent to prison thru the vigilance of the Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n and the light fingered gent who stole the check book of the Feuquay Grain Company has also come to grief. The ways of the transgressor are surely most discouraging.

1938 Corn Loan Rate 57 Cents

Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace announced Nov. 10 that the November corn crop estimate of 2,480,958,000 bus. issued by the Department of Agriculture, establishes the rate of 57 cents per bushel for loans made on 1938 corn to farmers in the commercial corn area.

The Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 provides that the loan shall be 70 per cent of the parity price for corn if the November crop estimate exceeds a normal year's domestic consumption and exports by not more than 10 per cent. The corn crop indicated by the November crop report exceeds a normal year's domestic consumption and exports of corn of 2,418,000,000 bus. for the 10-year period, 1928-29 thru 1937-38, by not more than 10 per cent. With the parity price of corn estimated at 81 cents per bushel, 70 per cent of parity is 57 cents per bushel.

Loans will be made at this rate to all farmers in the commercial corn area who in 1938 did not exceed their corn acreage allotments. The commercial corn area includes 566 counties in the twelve states, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, South Dakota, Iowa, Nebraska, Missouri, Kansas, and Kentucky. Loans will be made at 43 cents per bushel to farmers outside the commercial corn area who in 1938 did not exceed their total soil-depleting acreage allotments. The rate to farmers outside the commercial corn area is required by the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 to be 75 per cent of the rate to farmers within the commercial corn area.

Corn produced on any farm in the commercial corn area on which the corn acreage allotment has not been exceeded is eligible for loan. On farms outside the commercial corn area, corn produced on any farm on which the total soil-depleting allotment has not been exceeded is eligible for loan.

On Aug. 10, 1938, when Secretary Wallace announced that there would be no referendum on corn marketing quotas, the normal year's domestic consumption and exports of corn was set at 2,470,000,000 bus. This level was based upon the 10-year average from 1927-28 to 1936-37. The corn marketing year ends on Sept. 30, and the Farm Act specifically provides that the average consumption of corn during the 10 years immediately preceding the year in which the determination is made shall be used in establishing a normal year's domestic consumption and exports.

The Act states "Normal year's domestic consumption," in the case of corn and wheat, shall

be the yearly average quantity of the commodity, wherever produced, that was consumed in the United States during the ten marketing years immediately preceding the marketing year in which such consumption is determined, adjusted for current trends in such consumption."

The average consumption of corn by livestock from 1927-28 to 1936-37 was 2,128,000,000 bus., which was used in making the determination on corn marketing quotas in August. When 1927-28 is dropped and 1937-38 added, as required by the Act, the 10-year average for 1928-29 to 1937-38 is 2,077,000,000 bus. The consumption of corn by livestock in the 1927-28 year was 500,000,000 bus. more than the consumption in 1937-38. This accounts for the 50,000,000 bus. decrease in the 10-year average.

The Act also specifically provides that the average must be adjusted for current trends. All adjustments for current trends used in establishing the normal domestic consumption and exports at this time are the same as the adjustments used in August when the marketing quota level for corn was determined.

Speculation Is Vital Aid to Market Liquidity

Students engaged currently in the study of grain marketing through modern exchanges such as the Chicago Board of Trade are learning that it is speculation which imparts to a market its necessary liquidity.

Only a sizeable volume of business by floor traders and speculators equips the market to absorb in proper fashion the hedges placed by processors and other handlers of grain.

At the time of heavy crop movements particularly, the bulk of marketing hedges enter the market as sales of future contracts. It is the speculator, generally speaking, who at this time assumes the buying side in the futures markets and thereby sustains price.

The grain trade and the federal government, incidentally, define hedging along identical lines. In the NRA code approved in 1934 by all the grain exchanges, hedging trades were defined as: "futures sold to offset a similar amount of cash grain or grain products bought and, conversely, futures bought to offset a similar amount of cash grain or grain products sold."

More than three years later, the Commodity Exchange Act defined hedging as: "sales of any commodity for future delivery on or subject to the rules of any board of trade to the extent that such sales are offset in quantity by the ownership or purchase of the same cash commodity or, conversely, purchases of any commodity for future delivery on or subject to the rules of any board of trade to the extent that such purchases are offset by sales of the same cash commodity."

The Commodity Exchange Act continues: "There shall be included in the amount of any commodity which may be hedged by any person—

"(A) the amount of such commodity such person is raising, or in good faith intends or

expects to raise, within the next twelve months, on land (in the United States or its Territories) which such person owns or leases;

"(B) an amount of such commodity the sale of which for future delivery would be a reasonable hedge against the products or by-products of such commodity owned or purchased by such person, or the purchase of which for future delivery would be a reasonable hedge against the sale of any product or by-product of such commodity by such person . . ."

Farm Program for 1939

The A.A.A. on Nov. 15 announced that bribes will be paid farmers who carry out the orders of the A.A.A. as to limitation of acreage and soil conservation. For each farm a maximum payment will be computed. For this the A.A.A. has \$712,000,000, of which \$212,000,000 is in price adjustment payments authorized by the last Congress to growers of cotton, wheat, corn, tobacco and rice, who seed within their acreage limitation, and \$500,000,000 is the annual appropriation.

The limitations on acreage of 1939 are:

Corn, 94,000,000 to 97,000,000 acres.

Cotton, 27,000,000 to 29,000,000 acres.

Wheat, 55,000,000 to 60,000,000 acres.

Rice, 850,000 to 880,000 acres.

Peanuts, 1,550,000 to 1,650,000 acres.

Potatoes, 3,100,000 to 3,300,000 acres.

Tobacco: Flue-cured, 860,000 to 900,000 acres; burley, 375,000 to 400,000 acres; fire-cured and dark air-cured, 160,000 to 170,000 acres; cigar filler and binder, 85,000 to 90,000 acres.

General crops (including commercial truck) —145,000,000 to 150,000,000 acres.

(The above limits total more than 270 to 285 million acres, as the estimated acreage of general crops includes corn and potato acreage outside of designated commercial producing areas.)

This limit is about 5,000,000 acres under that of 1938, the reduction being in wheat.

The following table gives the rate under the conservation program for cotton, corn, wheat, and rice, the estimated range of rates in the proposed price adjustment gifts for these crops and the range of total payments which co-operating farmers may be given under the program for these crops:

	1939 Payment Rate	Range of Price Adjustment Payment	Range of Total 1939 Payment
Cotton, per lb....	2c	1.6c to 1.8c	3.6c to 3.8c
Corn, per bu. ...	9c	5c to 6c	14c to 15c
Wheat, per bu. ...	17c	10c to 12c	27c to 29c
Rice, per 100 lbs.	10c	12c to 13c	22c to 23c

In addition to the rates for special crops, the following rates per acre will be used in computing gifts to farmers:

Commercial Vegetable Area.....	\$1.50
Commercial orchards	2.00
General Crops in Area A.....	1.10
General Crops in Area B and Area C.....	.70
Soil-Conserving Crops in Area A.....	.50
Soil-Conserving Crops in Area B.....	.70
Restoration Land50

The rate for soil-building practices is \$1.50 per unit.

Penalties for Non-Compliance

As in 1938, farmers who exceed their acreage allotments will be subject to deductions. The rates at which these deductions will apply are: cotton, 4 cents a pound; corn, 40 cents a bushel; wheat, 50 cents a bushel; potatoes, 30 cents a bushel; peanuts, \$25 a ton; rice, 80 cents a hundred pounds; all types of tobacco, 8 cents a pound; commercial vegetables in specified areas, \$20 an acre; general soil-depleting crops, \$8 an acre in Area A and \$5 an acre in Area B; corn for grain in Area C, \$10 an acre; restoration land, \$1 an acre for failure to prevent erosion, and \$3 an acre for cropping restoration land; for breaking out native sod in non-crop pastures, \$3 an acre; for failure to meet soil-building goal, \$1.50 a soil-building unit.

The Best of All Games

To begin the game properly, there is one thing you must always remember:

You move first. Another interesting feature is, you do not have to beat to win. You win when you make a friend, and the only way you can make or hold a friend is by first being one.—The Uplift.

Asked—Answered

[Readers desiring trade information should send query for free publication here. The experience of brother dealers is most helpful. Replies to queries are solicited.]

Wage and Hour Law and Local Business?

Grain & Feed Journals: Please advise us concerning the wage and hour law as applying to local feed and grain business.—Burkburnett Gin Co., Burkburnett, Tex.

Ans.: Being located in an area of production the Burkburnett Gin Co. is exempt from the minimum wage and maximum weekly hours sections of the law. Employment of more than 7 persons takes the plant out of the area of production, according to Administrator Andrews, which ruling is of questionable validity.

Effect of Hydrocyanic Acid Gas on Flour?

Grain & Feed Journals: In Asked and Answered column in the issue of August 24th it tells how to use hydrocyanic acid gas.

We have a flour warehouse which contains about 300 barrels of flour that is badly infested with weevil and worms and larvae and we would be glad for you to advise us if the hydrocyanic gas will injure the flour in any way?—Stamford Mill & Elevator Co., Stamford, Tex.

Ans.: Hydrocyanic acid gas is not an active acid and has no corrosive effect. It has no effect whatever on the flour, beneficial or harmful. The only hazard involved in its use is the danger that some one will venture into the rooms of the fumigated mill or warehouse before they have been thoroughly aired out. Only a few months ago a miller in northern Illinois died after entering his mill and before the gas had escaped.

Federal Mortgage on Crop?

Grain & Feed Journals: Just recently we received a formal demand from the regional attorney, United States Department of Agriculture, Amarillo, Tex., on account of their claiming that one of their borrowers sold us beans grown during the year 1935, such purchases being made from August, 1935, to August, 1936, which they claim amounted in value to more than \$800, and on which they state they held a filed chattel mortgage lien at the time we purchased the beans.

While we have not had time to check into it and see how many beans we bought from the party in question, we do know this, if we bought them we gave a check for them, the back of which has the following printed on it: "In endorsing this draft I, we or either of us hereby certify that there are no valid contracts or agreements of any kind in force or effect which would affect my or our right to sell or consign the beans, grain, merchandise, article or articles for which this draft was given, or the right of the Robinson Grain Co. to buy them or accept them for sale, use or consignment. I, we or either of us hereby certify that the Beans, Grain, Merchandise, Article or Articles for which this draft is issued in payment are NOT MORTGAGED and that there are no laborers lien or other liens upon same." This the payee would have to endorse and subscribe to when cashing the check.

We understand that the government has arrested this party, but he has not yet been up for trial.

What is our status in a case of this kind.—Robinson Grain Co., Colorado Springs, Colo.

Ans.: As trucker did not have clear title to wheat delivered he could not pass title even though given a check for a million times its market value.

It is advisable immediately to stop payment on the check and take steps to secure the arrest and indictment of trucker for selling grain to which he did not have title.

If the government held chattel mortgage on

beans bought from federal borrower on those beans, then the borrowers had no power to pass clear title to beans actually covered by the chattel mortgage.

Investigation may disclose that the beans delivered were not those mortgaged, that they were of different grade, kind or description.

Clause printed on back of check proves only that party endorsing check delivered encumbered beans with the intention of defrauding, because they had no clear title so could not give clear title.

Many Liens on Grain?

Grain & Feed Journals: What kinds of lien do buyers of grain off the farm have to watch out for, and how does a buyer protect himself?—Chas. Manard.

Ans.: No liens are in effect unless created by the law of the states, all of which have liens for landlords and chattel mortgagees. A government agency lending on grain is in same position as any private chattel mortgagee. The landlord is in a preferred position because he does not have to give notice of lien or file it for record. All others must give actual or constructive notice or file the lien for record.

Merchants have liens in the southern states for supplies or cash used in making a crop.

Seedmen have liens in many states for seed supplied.

Threshermen have liens in many states.

Laborers have liens for services in production of crops in some states.

Following are a number of instances where the courts have compelled a grain buyer to pay twice for the grain:

Merchants Lien.—Plaintiff who had furnished supplies to make crop seized had rights superior to rights of pledgee of warehouse receipts. (Civ. Code, art. 3217, par. 9). Gillon v. Martin. Court of Appeal of Louisiana. 131. South. 598.

Seed Lien.—The last bona fide delivery of a part of a single purchase of different kinds of seed constitutes the date from which the 30-day limitation for filing begins to run.—Freeman v. Clark. Supreme Court of North Dakota. 149 N. W. 565.

Thresher's Lien.—A person purchasing grain during 30 days after its threshing, in the regular course of business, is not an innocent purchaser thereof, altho the statement was not filed when the purchase was made.—Mitchell v. Monarch Elevator Co. Supreme Court of North Dakota. 107 N. W. 1085.

Thresher's Lien.—The lessee, under a cropper's contract, who threshes the grain raised in accordance with the terms of the contract, is entitled to a thresher's lien on all of the grain so raised, irrespective of any contract between his landlord and others to which the lessee is not a party, and does not waive his lien by delivery at an elevator as required by his contract, even tho this results in a commingling of grain.—Blank v. Fenton. Supreme Court of North Dakota. 211 N. W. 590.

Anyone Performing Labor or rendering service in the production of a crop may have a lien for his services on the entire crop produced.—Beckstead v. Griffith. Supreme Court of Idaho. 83 Pac. 764.

Laborer's Lien on Crop.—Under Rem. & Bal. Code section 1188, and 1190 requiring lien to be filed within 40 days a laborer can enforce a lien on all crops raised on the farm where employed after delivery by the owner to a public warehouse.—Hubbard v. Johnson. Supreme Court of Washington. 154 Pac. 457.

Farm Laborer Has Lien on Crop.—A person who, while in the employment of the owner of a crop and under his direction, performs labor directly connected with the harvesting and threshing thereof, is a farm laborer, within the meaning of section 6857, compiled laws 1913, giving a lien to a farm laborer for his wages.—Heddan v. Walden Farmers Elevator Co., Supreme Court of North Dakota. 153 N. W. 1015.

Landlord's Lien.—Under the statute as construed a landlord has a lien on the crops for advances made to the tenant, whether the agreement under which the advances are made be written or oral.—Nexsen v. Ward. Supreme Court of South Carolina. 80 S. E. 599.

A Landlord entitled to rent may recover from the purchaser of any crop grown by the tenant, who has notice, either actual or constructive, of the lien, the value of the crop purchased, to

the extent of the rent due.—Butler v. Corey. Supreme Court of Oklahoma. 130 Pac. 137.

Landlord's Lien.—Where purchaser knew that the corn he was buying was raised on rented land, he was liable under Rev. Stat. 1919, sections 6893, 6895, to an assignee of the landlord for the value thereof to the extent of the unpaid rent.—Freeman v. Ruth. Springfield Court of Appeals, Missouri. 257 S. W. 501.

The Landlord has by law three separate liens: (1) His special lien, which attaches to the crops produced on his land; (2) a general lien, which attaches to all the property of the tenant; and (3) a special lien for supplies furnished for the purpose of making the crop, which attaches only to the crop.—Nash v. Orr. Court of Appeals of Georgia. 70 S. E. 194.

Chattel Mortgage recorded gave the Security State Bank judgment against the Clovis Mill & Elevator Co., Clovis, N. Mex., for \$900.—Supreme Court of New Mexico. 68 Pac. 918.

A Chattel Mortgage gave the First National Bank judgment for \$2,857.53 against the Bewley Mills for wheat received from a farmer.—Court of Civil Appeals of Texas. 110 S. W. (2d) 201.

Chattel Mortgage.—Where a tenant before acquiring a lease on certain land mortgaged the crop to be grown thereon, and thereafter leased the land and raised a crop, the mortgage was valid.—Iverson v. Soo Elevator Co. Supreme Court of South Dakota. 119 N. W. 1006.

Crop Mortgage.—A purchaser of grain from the mortgagor, without any knowledge that it was mortgaged, except constructive notice that it was mortgaged by the record of the mortgage, is not protected as an innocent purchaser by the mere fact that the mortgagee permitted the mortgagor to thresh and sell the grain. Andreson v. Larson and St. Anthony & Dakota Elevator Co. Supreme Court of Minnesota. June 28, 1907.

Crop Mortgage to Federal Agency.—Production Credit Ass'n organized under farm credit act to make loans for production and marketing of farm products whose stock was held by borrowing farmers and production credit corporation held "federal agency" within statute validating chattel mortgage to federal agency upon recording mortgage without delivery of possession of mortgaged property to mortgagee.—Hartford Production Credit Ass'n v. Clark. Supreme Court of Errors of Connecticut. 172 Atl. 266.

Some protection is afforded against landlord's lien by making check for grain hauled by tenant payable jointly to both landlord and tenant.

Other liens can be watched by consulting the record of the county registrar of deeds.

Many frauds can be prevented by letting it be generally known that the grain buyer pays by check requiring an indorsement to the effect that indorser guarantees the grain sold to be free of all liens.

Grain Sorghums

Grain & Feed Journals: I am attempting to gather some data on grain sorghums. Perhaps someone on your staff can put his hands on some helpful information. I would like to know how much of the grain sorghums that reach terminal markets are used in livestock feed and which feeds.—Nebraskan.

Ans.: There are two major outlets for kafir and milo, which are the leading grain sorghums. One is the feed trade, the other is the export trade.

Most of the grain sorghums moving in commerce thru terminal markets go into poultry feeds and may be used in both scratch and mash mixtures. Scratch mixtures commonly include kafir corn in amounts running around ten to twenty per cent of the mixture.

Kafir corn analyzes 11.1% protein which compares with 9.9% protein in corn. It has 3% fat compared with just under 5% fat in corn. It has 70% nitrogen free extract and 2% fiber which is comparable with these elements in corn. Kafir corn is 80% digestible compared with 85½% total digestible nutrients in corn. Milo and millet are within 2½% as digestible as kafir corn but kafir is ordinarily rated a little more palatable.

Lippincott and Card, leading authorities on poultry production, say that feeding trials have indicated kafir corn may be substituted for yellow corn in rations for laying and breeding flocks when supplemented with green feed. They quote, also, authorities that contend yellow milo or hegari can replace from 50% to 100% of the yellow corn in a balanced complete chick diet.

Kafir and milo are also used in dairy and cattle feeds. Reference to Feeds & Feeding by Henry and Morrison, will yield considerable information about grain sorghums in this connection.

Grain elevators in kafir producing sections of Kansas are paying around 40c to 50c per hundredweight for kafir corn compared with around 35c a bushel or 62½c per hundredweight for

yellow corn. This differential is a little higher than has prevailed many years in the past and on the basis of its feeding value, kafir corn should command a price a little closer to the price of corn.

Kafir and milo at times move readily in the export trade depending upon a price basis. Shipments out of Houston last month were 30,500 bushels. A lot of export business is handled through the Fort Worth and Kansas City markets.

Production of kafir corn has been gradually increasing during the last few years. Leading producing states are Missouri, Nebraska, Kansas, Oklahoma, Texas, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona and California, the most extensive acreages being planted in Kansas, Oklahoma and Texas. The experiment stations of the latter three states have conducted extensive feeding tests on kafir with all classes of farm livestock and can give a great deal additional information regarding its feeding value.

Pushing "Normal" Up and Down?

Grain & Feed Journals: I have read criticism of the mathematics employed by the Secretary of Agriculture in setting the corn loan at 57 cents when the critics allege it should be 60 cents according to law. As the various statements are very confusing I would like to know exactly what rule the Secretary is required by law to follow.—J. M. Ebling.

Ans.: The corn loan provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act read as follows:

(d) The Commodity Credit Corporation is directed to make available loans upon corn during any marketing year beginning in the calendar year in which the November crop estimate for corn is in excess of a normal year's domestic consumption and exports, or in any marketing year when on Nov. 15 the farm price of corn is below 75 per centum of the parity price, at the following rates.

75 per centum of such parity price if such estimate does not exceed a normal year's consumption and exports and the farm price of corn is below 75 per centum of the parity price on Nov. 15;

70 per centum of such parity price if such estimate exceeds a normal year's domestic consumption and exports by not more than 10 per centum;

65 per centum of such parity price if such estimate exceeds a normal year's domestic consumption and exports by more than 10 per centum and not more than 15 per centum;

60 per centum of such parity price if such estimate exceeds a normal year's domestic consumption and exports by more than 15 per centum and not more than 20 per centum;

55 per centum of such parity price if such estimate exceeds a normal year's domestic consumption and exports by more than 20 per centum and not more than 25 per centum;

52 per centum of such parity price if such estimate exceeds a normal year's domestic consumption and exports by more than 25 per centum.

(10) (A) "Normal supply" in the case of corn, cotton, rice, and wheat shall be a normal year's domestic consumption and exports of the commodity, plus 7 per centum in the case of corn, 40 per centum in the case of cotton, 10 per centum in the case of rice, and 15 per centum in the case of wheat, of a normal year's domestic consumption and exports, as an allowance for a normal carry-over.

(1) "Parity," as applied to prices for any agricultural commodity, shall be that price for the commodity which will give to the commodity a purchasing power with respect to articles that farmers buy equivalent to the purchasing power of such commodity in the base period; and, in the case of all commodities for which the base period is the period August, 1909, to July, 1914, which will also reflect current interest payments per acre on farm indebtedness secured by real estate, tax payments per acre on farm real estate, and freight rates, as contrasted with such interest payments, tax payments, and freight rates during the base period. The base period in the case of all agricultural commodities except tobacco shall be the period August, 1909, to July, 1914, and, in the case of tobacco, shall be the period August, 1919, to July, 1929.

Sec. 327. Not later than Sept. 1, the sec'y shall ascertain and proclaim the total supply, the normal supply, and the reserve supply level for such marketing year. Not later than Feb. 1, the sec'y shall ascertain and proclaim the commercial corn-producing area. The ascertainment and proclamation of the commercial corn-producing area for 1938 shall be made not later than ten days after the date of the enactment of this Act.

(14) (A) "Reserve supply level" in the case of corn, shall be a normal year's domestic consumption and exports of corn plus 10 per centum

of a normal year's domestic consumption and exports, to insure a supply adequate to meet domestic consumption and export needs in years of drought, flood, or other adverse conditions, as well as in years of plenty.

(11) (A) "Normal year's domestic consumption" in the case of corn and wheat, shall be the yearly average quantity of the commodity that was consumed in the United States during the ten marketing years immediately preceding the marketing year in which such consumption is determined, adjusted for current trends in such consumption.

From the foregoing paragraph it will be seen that with the lapse of time the 10-year average changes, so the normal 2,470,000,000 bus. consumption and exports set Aug. 10 was enough to aid the sec'y to avoid calling a referendum; and the present finding of 2,077,000,000, lopping off an old year and adding the latest, aids the sec'y to cut down the new corn loan from 61 cents expected to the 57 cents per bushel as just announced.

The A.A.A. had been turned down by the farmers in the potato referendum just preceding and no doubt welcomed the opportunity to avoid a similar condemnation of corn marketing quotas and penalties. So also evidently the A.A.A. is glad the figures permit a scaling down of the corn loan, the 57 cents set being too high above the current market prices and promising to burden the government with 400,000,000 bus. of loan corn.

Shrinkage of Wheat in Store?

Grain & Feed Journals: What is the normal shrinkage per each successive month of warehoused wheat, corn and beans?—Almacenes Nacionales de Deposito, S.A., Mexico D. F., Mexico.

Ans.: Loss of weight by grain in store depends upon the percentage of moisture contained when placed in store. Very dry wheat from Colorado has been known to gain weight after arrival at the seaboard. No rule for calculating shrinkage is adaptable to the country generally.

The weight of grain loaded into an elevator may show a shrinkage of as much as one-half of one per cent when loaded out, due to elevat-

ing and handling, irrespective of the time held in store.

Anyone can determine the shrinkage, if any, under the conditions in his own elevator by filling a sack with 100 pounds of grain, burying the sack-full in the mass of grain in the bin and subsequently reweighing the sack and contents. The difference will be the percentage of loss or gain in weight during storage.

The New Trade Agreements

Under the British-American trade agreement the United Kingdom will admit wheat from the United States and other countries free of the 6 cents per bushel duty. The United States and other countries not discriminating against the trade of a signatory will have the privilege of exporting wheat to the United Kingdom on the same basis as Canada and other dominions, which were exempt from the 6-cent duty.

The duty on rice into the United Kingdom is reduced from 2 to 1½c per pound.

The 10 per cent duty on corn into the United Kingdom is unchanged.

Under the Canadian-United States trade agreement Canada will reduce the duty on corn from 20 to 10 cents per bushel, and on oats from 9 to 8 cents per bushel. The United States will reduce the duty on hulled or unhulled barley from 20 to 15 cents per bushel, on bran, shorts and by-product feeds from 10 per cent to 5 per cent, on red clover seed from 5 cents to 4 cents per pound.

Duties on bent-grass, western rye grass and brome grass seeds are halved on hay from \$3 to \$2.50 per short ton.

Exporters of wheat from the United States to the United Kingdom will have an advantage over millers in that the duty of 10 per cent ad valorem on wheat flour is retained.

The trade agreements cover reductions in duties on numerous raw materials and manufactures, and in that respect will be harmful to the trade of countries, such as Germany, which discriminate against the trade of a signatory.

Cleveland, O.—Space reservations totaling \$80,000 have already been taken by feed and other firms allied with the poultry industry for the 7th World's Poultry Congress & Exposition that will be held here July 28-Aug. 7, 1939.

Welsh Heads Omaha Exchange

J. L. (Roy) Welsh was elected president of the Omaha Grain Exchange at the annual meeting of the board of directors Nov. 15.

Mr. Welsh's grain experience began with the Omaha Elevator Co. before the War. He was the first grain solicitor to use an automobile to call on the country grain dealers, back in the days of the early Model T, no roads, and frequent punctures.

Mr. Welsh spent seven years as traveling grain solicitor for Omaha Elevator Co., then heard the "call to arms" and joined the ranks of the American army over seas.

Twenty years ago, while Mr. Welsh was still in the army awaiting discharge, he formed a partnership with H. A. Butler, creating the Butler-Welsh Grain Co. Today this company operates three terminal elevators, one at Nebraska City, with 400,000 bus capacity, and two in Council Bluffs, with approximately 800,000 bushels capacity.

Mr. Welsh served two terms as a director of the Omaha Grain Exchange. Last year he was made vice-president, and his elevation to the presidency is further evidence of his popularity and efficient service.

F. C. Bell, president Bell-Trimble Grain Co., replaces Mr. Welsh as first vice-president. R. E. Miller of the Updike Grain Corp. was named second vice-president. R. M. Scoular, of the Scoular-Bishop Grain Co., was made treasurer. Frank P. Manchester, sec'y of the Omaha Grain Exchange for 29 years, continues in that capacity.



J. L. Welsh, Omaha, Nebr.,
President Grain Exchange

Letters from the Trade

[The grain dealers' forum for the discussion of grain trade problems, practices and needed reforms or improvements. Dealers having anything to say of interest to members of the grain trade are urged to send it to the Journals for publication.]

Farmers Thumbs Down to Sec'y Wallace

Grain & Feed Journals: Kansas returned to the Republican fold. Personally, I did not think it could come back so fast and strong. The Democratic Senator, a Roosevelt rubber stamp, beaten by 100,000. One hundred of Kansas' one hundred five counties went Republican. Rural communities certainly gave the thumbs down to Mr. Wallace's farm plans.—The Derby Grain Co., Topeka, Kans.

Protest Andrews Limit of Elevator Employees to Seven

Grain & Feed Journals: A protest has been made to Administrator Andrews by this association and several state associations affiliated with the Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n., asking where he obtained his authority to limit the number of employees in a country elevator to "seven or less." There is nothing in the Act that gives him such authority, same merely stating that Administrator shall define the "area of production."

Administrator Andrews seems to have taken the Social Security Act, which limits employees to seven, in his definition of "area of production." The above ruling seems very unfair as in many towns having two or more elevators, one elevator may hire only three or four men, while a larger plant might hire eight to ten. They both buy grain from the same farmers, but the larger plant would be penalized by having to abide by the Wages and Hour law which would demand higher wages.—W. W. Cummings, Sec'y Ohio Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n.

Truckers Reduce Trading in Futures and Lower Price Level

Grain and Feed Journals: From 1928 to 1938, incl., the ratio of the average price of corn to production shows the farmer is realizing about 25% less than he did from 1914 to 1927. These last eleven years represent the period of increasing TRUCK competition in transportation. It is true that many things enter into price making BUT undoubtedly competitive central markets such as Kansas City, Chicago, Omaha and St. Louis, secure HIGHER relative prices for farmers.

When Kansas City loses 15 to 25 million bushels of cash grain annually to TRUCKS (and other terminal markets in proportion) and it decreases trading in corn futures 120 million bushels annually in Kansas City and over 2 billion bushels in Chicago each year (remember speculators are almost always bulls and try to advance prices) it decentralizes the movement of grain—destroys competitive buying—and LOWERS the price level. It is possible the value of the corn crop alone is being reduced over \$200,000,000.00 annually by SUBSIDIZED TRUCKING, in addition to the millions of dollars it costs taxpayers to furnish truckers right-of-ways.

Put grain back on the rails and let it enjoy the competitive buying of terminal markets.—S. C. Masters, of Russell Grain Co.

Soybean oil future trading is being considered by a com'te of the New York Produce Exchange appointed by Pres. Robert F. Straub to look into the feasibility. The Exchange now trades in cottonseed oil.

Washington News

The R. F. C. announced Nov. 9 that it would continue to provide the C. C.-C. with all funds needed to take over loans made by banks and lending agencies on commodities.

Flaxseed may be classified as non-depleting crop by the A. A. A., according to Geo. D. Farrell of the A. A. A., under a contemplated change in soil conservation regulations.

Referendums to make effective marketing quotas and penalties under the A. A. A. will be voted upon Dec. 10 by producers of cotton, tobacco and rice. Many of them do not know they are voting to fine themselves for exceeding quotas.

Commodity Credit Corporation has announced that "Advices of Wheat Loans" received by it thru Nov. 10, showed loans disbursed by the Corporation and held by lending agencies on 37,469,470 bus. of wheat, aggregating \$22,348,029.89 averaging .5964 cents per bushel.

Wheat Insurance applications by Nov. 4 had amounted to 1,945,000 bus. in premiums, the F. C. I. C. announced Nov. 14. Of 215,110 growers applying 68,571 had paid their premiums. Kansas growers contributed the largest amount to the reserve, with 471,000 bus. as premium payments from 10,029 growers. Texas was second with about 302,000 bus. paid in by 2,487 growers. No applications will be received after Nov. 30.

Banks and other lending agencies may make the loans to producers upon corn stored on the farm and sell the notes to Commodity Credit Corporation from time to time prior to 30 days from the maturity of such notes, at par with accrued interest at the rate of 2½ per cent. Such loans will be purchased only from banks and other lending agencies which enter into an agreement to pay the Corporation 1½ per cent per annum on the principal amount collected on such notes while held by the banks and other lending agencies.

Coming Conventions

Trade conventions are always worth while, as they afford live, progressive grain dealers a chance to meet other merchants from the same occupation. You can not afford to pass up these opportunities to cultivate friendly relations and profit by the experience and study of others.

Nov. 27 and 28.—Farmers National Grain Dealers Ass'n., Hotel La Salle, Chicago, Ill.

Dec. 3. Western Seedsmen's Ass'n., Hotel Continental (formerly Hotel Kansas Citian), Kansas City, Mo.

Dec. 6, 7, 8. Farmers Elvtr. Ass'n of South Dakota, Mitchell, S. D.

Dec. 8.—Wisconsin Seed Dealers Ass'n., Milwaukee, Wis.

Jan. 16, 17.—Northwest Retail Feed Ass'n., Saulbaugh Hotel, Mankato, Minn.

Jan. 20. Farm Seed Group, Palmer House, Chicago, Ill.

Jan. 23, 24. Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n., Columbia Club, Indianapolis, Ind.

Jan. 24, 25, 26. Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of Iowa, Savery Hotel, Des Moines, Ia.

Feb. 7, 8, 9. Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of North Dakota, Devils Lake, N. D.

Feb. 21, 22, 23. Minnesota Farmers Elevator Ass'n., Hotel West, Minneapolis, Minn.

Apr. 2, 3, 4, 5. Society of Grain Elevator Superintendents of North America, Milwaukee, Wis.

May 25. Missouri Grain, Feed & Millers Ass'n., The Elms Hotel, Excelsior Springs, Mo.

June 12, 13, 14, 15. American Seed Trade Ass'n., Fairmont Hotel, San Francisco, Cal.

June 18, 19, 20. Ohio Grain, Mill and Feed Dealers Ass'n., Commodore Perry Hotel, Toledo, O.

Trading Soybeans for Oil Meal

Dairymen are in a different position from hog and cattle feeders in considering exchange of soybeans for meal. C. Y. Cannon of the dairy husbandry department of Iowa State College says that:

If soybean meal to be used for dairy cows could be delivered to the farm for \$1.25 a hundred, the farmer would have to get 75 cents a bushel for his beans—and this exchange is impossible.

Soybeans are the only home-grown feed that can replace the large amounts of fat given off by the cow in her milk, hence the high feeding value of the raw bean to the dairy cow.

The fat has been removed from the soybean meal.

Daily Closing Prices

The daily closing prices for wheat, corn, oats, rye, barley and soybeans for December delivery at the following markets for the past two weeks have been as follows:

	Option		Nov.		Nov.		Nov.		Nov.		Nov.		Nov.		Nov.	
	High	Low	9	10	12	14	15	16	17	18	19	21	22	23	24	25
Wheat																
Chicago	84½	61¼	64½	63½	63½	63½	64	63¾	64½	64	63	62½	62½			
Winnipeg	87	56½	58½	58	58½	59	60	59¾	59½	59½	58½	57½	58			
Liverpool*	88¾	60¼	62½	61½	63½	63¼	63¾	62¼	63	63¼	62¾	62½	62½			
Kansas City	81½	57¼	59½	59½	59½	59¾	59¾	59½	60½	59½	58½	58½	58½			
Minneapolis	89½	62¾	66½	66¼	66½	66½	67½	66½	67¼	66½	65½	65½	66½			
Duluth, durum	54½	56¼	55½	56½	56½	56¼	56¼	55½	56½	56½	56½	55½	56			
Milwaukee	84	61¾	64½	63¾	63¾	63¾	64	63¾	64½	64	63½	62½	62½			
Corn																
Chicago	63½	43½	46¾	47½	48½	48½	47½	48½	47¾	48½	46¾	46½	46½			
Kansas City	59½	41½	44¾	44¾	45½	45½	46½	46½	46½	45¾	45¾	44¾	45½			
Milwaukee	63	43¾	46¾	47½	48½	48½	48½	48½	48½	47¾	46¾	46¾	46½			
Oats																
Chicago	28½	23	25½	25½	25½	25½	25½	25½	25½	25½	25½	25½	25½			
Winnipeg	36¼	25¾	27½	27½	27½	27½	27½	27½	27½	27½	27½	27½	27½			
Minneapolis	25¾	20½	22½	22½	22½	22½	22½	22½	22½	22½	22½	22½	22½			
Milwaukee	28¾	23½	25½	25½	25½	25½	25½	25½	25½	25½	25½	25½	25½			
Rye																
Chicago	56	39¾	41½	42½	42½	42½	42½	41¾	41¾	42½	41½	41½	41½			
Minneapolis	45½	34¾	36½	37½	37½	37½	37½	37	37½	37	36¾	36¾	36¾			
Winnipeg	55½	37	39½	39½	40	40½	40½	39¾	39¾	39¾	39¾	39¾	39¾			
Duluth	39	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40½			
Barley																
Minneapolis	39½	29¼	29¾	29¾	30	29¾	30	30¼	30¼	29½	29½	29¾	29¾			
Winnipeg	49¾	33¾	34¾	33¾	34	34½	35¼	34¾	36	35½	35½	35	35½			
Soybeans																
Chicago	85½	68¼	72½	73½	73½	73½	74¼	74	74	73½	72¾	72¼	73¼			

*At daily current rate of exchange.

Prices Lower Under Administration Farm Policies

Altho industrial prices have risen with improved business conditions, and the government has made strenuous efforts to improve agricultural prices, a recent study by the Statistical Division of the National Industrial Conference Board shows that the prices for eleven out of twelve principal farm commodities were much lower in September, 1938, than the September average for the years 1923, 1924 and 1925.

Using the average for those three years as a standard of comparison, the price of milk in September, 1938, was 34% lower; the price of eggs was 19% lower; the price of potatoes, 54%. Similarly, the grains showed marked declines from the level of about fifteen years ago, with wheat down 55%; corn, 51%; oats, 47%; and hay, 46%.

The farm situation is even worse than the foregoing figures indicate, considering that the prices of 15 years ago were stated in 100-cent gold dollars and present prices are in 59-cent dollars.

Wallace Would Still Control Farm Legislation

Sec'y of Agriculture Wallace fears that the new congressmen recently elected will upset his apple cart.

He explains that he has made a very careful study of the "farm problem" and that the present effective legislation which the farmers have apparently rejected "furnishes the best framework for an enduring agricultural program."

He does not want the congressmen to go ahead with improvements in the program without first consulting him. He knows best what should be done.

Although the program already is an admitted failure Mr. Wallace threatens to unload upon the congressmen the responsibility for his failure saying "If the members of congress decide that they want to change this program, I want them to assume full respon-

sibility for any loss of income that may come to the farmers, any harm that may come to the consumer, or any confusion that may be caused to the nation."

Our present troubles are due largely to the failure of congressmen to discharge the responsibilities for which they are elected. Theirs is the duty to legislate, not to wait for the executive to draft laws to be enacted without having been read.

Interpreting the Wage-Hour Law

By SEC'Y G. E. BLEWETT, Ft. Worth.

I have just received the following from Washington:

Legal counsel of one of our largest industry groups has publicly expressed opinion that employers will be within their legal rights in adjusting hourly wage rates of employees so that the total weekly pay will be the same as paid before the Wage-Hour Act went into effect; assuming, of course, that the adjustment recognizes the minimum of 25c per hour for 44 hours, and time-and-one-half for overtime.

Administrator Andrews and his staff were prompt to disagree with this opinion. They hold that Congress intended to penalize overtime work, in order to increase employment.

It is a question that probably will be among the first to find its way into the Courts; or to be cleared up by the new Congress.

Example: A clerk was paid \$17 per week prior to Oct. 24, working 60 hours per week.

Industry counsel's opinion is that employer may now state that this clerk's wage is 25c per hour for 44 hours, 37½c per hour for an additional 16 hours; total \$17 per week for a 60-hour week, same as before.

The Wage-Hour Division opinion would hold that the clerk's wage was \$17 divided by 60 hours, or 28c per hour; that under the Wage-Hour Act the clerk must receive 28c per hour for 44 hours; 42c per hour for overtime. That would make about \$19.04 per week of 60 hours.

Plants Shipping in Not Under Wage-Hour Law

Calvert Magruder, general counsel for the Wage and Hour Administration, has just issued an opinion that production employees of a company doing intrastate business do not come under the wage-hour law, even though the company imports raw materials from another state. Magruder's opinion was issued in response to a request from the wheat flour milling industry for an interpretative ruling on the status of a plant obtaining raw materials outside the state for the manufacture of products sold only in intrastate commerce. The wage-hour act is applicable only to interstate commerce.

"It is our opinion," Magruder said, "that employees engaged in manufacturing or processing goods for consumption within the state of manufacture or process are not engaged 'in commerce or in the production of goods for commerce,' even tho raw materials are brought in from outside the state. Therefore, such employees would not seem to be entitled to the benefits of the Act." Magruder said, however, that an employee engaged in purchasing the raw materials from outside the state or in receiving or unpacking the goods might be held to be "in commerce" and thus subject to the wage-hour law.

Cotton Control a Failure

During the past five years the cotton planters have co-operated religiously with all the control schemes put forth by the brain-trust.

This year, again conforming to the A.A.A. program, cotton growers cut their acreage 22 per cent to the lowest figure in 38 years, yet Sec'y Wallace officially estimates their income at only \$600,000,000, compared with \$918,000,000 last year.

Government bribes of \$265,000,000 this year raised their total income to \$865,000,000, and last year government payments of \$64,000,000 raised their income to \$929,000,000, so that despite a quadrupling of government largesse the cotton planters are worse off this year by \$117,000,000. The taxpayers are worse off by \$201,000,000. Handlers, warehousemen, railroads and laborers in the cotton fields are worse off by an unknown amount thru the acreage reduction.

Our surplus could be sold for export at the prevailing market value and help to retain some of our foreign trade.

Purchase of the capital stock of a competitor in violation of the Clayton Act is charged by the Federal Trade Commission against the Schenley Distillers Corporation, New York.

Elevator Sided with Steel Roofing

How a grain elevator looks when it is stream-lined vertically by being sided with lap-joined, channel drain, steel roofing is illustrated in the accompanying cut.

This is the 25,000 bushel cribbed elevator of the Farmers Grain & Live Stock Co., on the Wabash railroad, at Litchfield, Ill. H. A. Saathoff is manager.

While this elevator does an extensive business in grain, particularly corn, much of which is received in the ear and promptly run thru the elevator's corn sheller, it does a diversified business. Livestock is no longer much of a sideline, and the coal business is dwindling, due to the proximity of south central Illinois coal mines and the depredations of itinerant truckers. But the company does a big business in commercial feeds, salt, twine, fencing, posts, and similar farm needs.

St. Louis is Litchfield's nearest large terminal market, but grain shipped also works to central Illinois and connecting markets to advantage.



Elevator at Litchfield, Ill., Covered with Steel Roofing

Crop Reports

Reports on the acreage, condition and yield of grain and field seeds are always welcome.

Champaign, Ill., Nov. 16.—Corn crop is fine quality with a big yield. Soybeans the best crop on record.—Guy W. Stanner.

Strausville (Falls City R.F.D. 4), Neb.—Corn crop is good, making about 40 to 50 bus.; 80 per cent will be sealed.—W. F. Kentoff.

Winchester, Ind., Nov. 12.—Corn husking is at least 80 per cent over, soybean threshing all done, likewise clover seed. We have had two or three showers in the last week that have helped the early sown wheat; late sown is just coming up.—Goodrich Bros. Co., P. E. Goodrich, pres.

Decatur, Ill., Nov. 19.—Corn husking practically completed and is considerably ahead of normal years. This is due to ideal drying weather and the increasing use of mechanical pickers. Under favorable conditions the picker can shuck 800 to 1,100 bus. a day compared with about 100 bus. a day by hand. The State Department of Agriculture in its Nov. 1 report estimate the Illinois corn yield at 44 bus. per acre and a crop of 370,080,000 bus.—Baldwin Elevtr. Co.

Topeka, Kan.—Good rains the past week over all Eastern Kansas and some over the west. Probably we have lost some acreage account of wheat sprouting and dying. Some seeding yet to be done. On the whole Kansas has a fair chance for a normal outturn. As to corn, not much doing. Seven of our corn stations have only brought 30,000 bus. Most of this will be sold to trucks. Quality of corn excellent. Not handling much kafir—at 40c to 50c cwt. to the farmer does not pay, so the farmer leaves it in the shock for feed if he can find some stock to eat it.—The Derby Grain Co., F. A. Derby.

Springfield, Ill., Nov. 12.—The preliminary estimate for corn is a yield of 44 bus. per acre and a crop of 370,080,000 bus. Last year's yield was 47 bus. for a total of 444,197,000 bus., while the 10-year (1927-36) average is a yield of 32.2 bus. per acre and total production of 289,731,000 bus. The preliminary estimated yield of 23 bus. per acre and the indicated production of 28,865,000 bus. of soybeans are the highest on record. Mostly dry and mild late season conditions with frost holding off until Oct. 22 permitted complete maturing of all late pods and late-planted fields, even in the northernmost counties. These conditions also resulted in the finest quality in years. Excepting a small acreage of beans left for the combine in some areas, threshing and combining of beans are unusually well advanced and reported as 90 per cent completed for the State. Soybean yield was 20 bus. per acre and total production 22,800,000 bus. in 1937, while the 1927-36 average is 17 bus. per acre and 9,214,000 bus. for total

production.—A. J. Surratt, Sr. U. S. Agr. Statistician.

Winchester, Ind., Nov. 19.—In the last few days we have had some nice showers throughout Eastern and Central Indiana. Today after a rain all day yesterday, farmers are saying that the wheat, while it is very uneven, all seems to be coming up. Rye is more scattered. There was a lot of bad rye sown this fall and it is not doing so well. Farmers are 90% done husking corn, that is standing corn, there is some to husk out of the shocks yet. Soybeans are all threshed, sold or in the farmers' bins, some coming in.—Goodrich Bros. Co., P. E. Goodrich, pres.

Oklahoma City, Okla., Nov. 14.—Reports received from the Texas and Oklahoma panhandles, as well as the wheat sections of New Mexico, are that while wheat conditions east and south of Amarillo are rather poor, conditions elsewhere, while by no means excellent, are, nevertheless, fairly good, being much better at this date than for several years past. Reports from Oklahoma City claim that while those rains of around ten days ago were very beneficial throughout the main sections of Oklahoma, they were by no means a cure-all and heavy rains are urgently wanted before the so-far delayed winter sets in.—H. C. Donovan, statistician, Thomson & McKinnon.

Decatur, Ill., Nov. 12.—This year's soy bean crop is the largest and best ever produced. With governmental acreage control on wheat and corn, the soybeans have been the "salvation" of the corn belt. Even with the unusual heavy movement of the crop this season, processors did a remarkable job in absorbing the crop at proportionate prices considerable above values of other grains. We would estimate that approximately 75 per cent of the crop that moves for commercial purposes has already been sold. There is very little activity in beans now; country movement has dropped off to a few scattered cars and arrivals now are largely in the way of filling old contracts.—Baldwin Elevator Co.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 10.—The preliminary estimate of 1938 grain sorghum production for all purposes is 107,007,000 bus. This is about 10 per cent larger than last year's crop of 97,097,000 bus., and 20 per cent above the 10-year (1927-36) average of 89,331,000 bus. The 1938 crop is the largest since 1932. The present indicated production is about 4 per cent below the Oct. 1 forecast. Improved yield prospects in Nebraska and Colorado were more than offset by declines in Kansas and Texas. October weather was generally favorable for maturing the sorghum crop. The November 1 estimate of yield per acre is 13.2 bus. or the same as that of 1937. The 10-year (1927-36) average is 12.4 bus.—U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.

Columbus, O., Nov. 12.—Corn, with a preliminary estimate of 44.0 bus. per acre, gives promise of 153,648,000 bus. The crop in 1937, when the acreage was 8 per cent larger, amounted to 163,228,000 bus. while the 10-year, 1927-36, average production is 127,177,000 bus. The weather during October was very favorable for husking corn and more of the crop had been cribbed by Nov. 1 than for several years. Buckwheat yielded only moderately well this season, with 15.0 bus. per acre against 15.5 bus. in 1937 and a

10-year average of 17.2 bus. Production is estimated at 240,000 bus. compared with 248,000 bus. in 1937 and 407,000 bus., the 10-year average.—Glenn S. Ray, Sr. U. S. Agri. Statistician.

Dodge City, Kan., Nov. 16.—Early October rains were a boon to thirsty wheat fields in the eastern half of Kansas where precipitation amounted to from one to two inches. This should promote germination in the later seeded fields and improve in general the fall condition of the early sown wheat. The western half of the state, however, where only meager precipitation was recorded, is in great need of surface moisture. While the supply of subsoil moisture is regarded as fairly satisfactory, the surface soil is extremely dry and only in a few areas does even the early wheat show proper root development. Crown roots have failed to develop, and the plant is being sustained only by the tap root which is embedded in a reasonable supply of subsoil moisture; should zero weather be experienced, it is thought that heavy winter killing might occur as a result of this incomplete root system.—J. F. Moyer, sec'y, Kansas Grain, Feed & Seed Dealers Ass'n.

Large Yield of Soybeans

Washington, D. C.—The U. S. Dept. of Agriculture in its report of Nov. 10 states that soybeans have set new records for acreage harvested and yield per acre.

The prolonged open fall weather has been favorable for maturing and harvesting the crop. The abundance of hay and forage supplies induced farmers to harvest for beans a larger than usual part of their total soybean acreage, particularly in the corn belt states. The five states, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, and Missouri account for four-fifths of this year's increase over last year in acreage and over nine-tenths of the increase in production.

State	Harvested for beans		Yield per acre		Production	
	1938 Thous. acres	1937 Thous. acres	1938 —Bus.—	1937 Prelim. —Bus.—	1938 Thous. bus.	1937 Prelim. Thous. bus.
Pa.	6	16.0	17.5	96	105	
Ohio	234	19.0	21.0	3,249	4,914	
Ind.	435	17.0	19.5	5,797	8,482	
Ill.	1,255	20.0	23.0	22,800	28,865	
Mich.	28	14.0	16.5	224	462	
Iowa	288	18.5	19.5	4,236	5,616	
Mo.	66	9.0	10.3	486	680	
Del.	25	16.0	16.0	352	400	
Md.	10	14.5	14.5	102	145	
Va.	28	13.5	12.5	324	350	
N. C.	142	13.0	13.0	1,560	1,846	
Ga.	14	6.2	6.0	74	84	
Ky.	12	10.5	11.0	84	132	
Tenn.	30	7.5	7.7	225	231	
Ala.	16	7.0	5.5	126	88	
Miss.	54	8.5	10.0	400	540	
Ark.	60	10.0	9.5	530	570	
La.	22	8.5	8.5	136	187	
U. S.	2,758	17.5	19.6	40,997	54,021	

From Abroad

A Mexican government com'te has announced the importation of large quantities of wheat from the United States and Argentina to meet an acute shortage. Production is falling off with the confiscation of farms of large land-owners.

The Danish Ministry of Agriculture has decreed that effective Oct. 21, a permit from the Government Grain Office is required for imports or exports of corn. It is stated that the above action was taken in order to increase local consumption of domestic barley and wheat.

Union of South Africa 1938-39 wheat area sown by Europeans estimated at 2,084,000 acres as compared with 1,751,000 acres last season; production forecast at 17,416,000 bushels as compared with 10,157,000 bushels harvested in 1937-38.—International Institute of Agriculture, Rome.

All seed wheat imported into Ireland during the remainder of the present season will require to have 2 per cent of the grain in each consignment stained blue or black, and this stained seed mixed with the rest of the consignment so as to enable the wheat to be identified as imported, under a ruling by the Irish Department of Agriculture.

Buckwheat Crop Cut by Weather

Washington, D. C., Nov. 10.—In the heavy producing States of New York and Pennsylvania lower yields were due to damage caused by hot, dry weather during the blooming period and wet weather at harvest time, reports the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.

State	Yield per acre		Production	
	Av. 1927-36	1937	Av. 1927-36	1937
Me.	18.3	15.0	14.0	216
N. Y.	17.3	17.0	15.5	2,670
N. J.	19.9	21.0	20.0	22
Pa.	18.0	17.5	15.5	2,813
Ohio	17.2	15.5	15.0	407
Ind.	13.9	13.0	14.0	222
Ill.	14.5	14.0	16.0	110
Mich.	11.5	13.5	14.5	292
Wis.	11.4	10.0	12.5	203
Minn.	9.1	10.5	11.5	429
Iowa	12.4	11.0	15.0	92
Md.	19.2	19.5	19.0	121
Va.	12.9	13.5	12.5	182
W. Va.	17.5	17.5	16.0	380
N. C.	14.2	13.0	62	52
U. S.	15.9	15.9	14.9	8,569

The Flaxseed Crop and Movement

The United States Government crop report published Nov. 11 indicates flax production in this country of 8,096,000 bushels as compared with the report of 7,936,000 bus. a month ago. Last year's final estimate was 6,974,000 bus. and two years ago the final estimate was 5,908,000 bus. The average yield per acre is estimated to be 8.12 bus. as compared with a final estimate for 1937 of 7.5 bus. per acre, and for 1936 of 3.6 bus. per acre. The flaxseed market in Minneapolis is 2½c a bu. higher for the December option than it was at the same time last week. Premiums for cash seed have also advanced.

During the month of October, approximately 860,000 bus. of domestic flaxseed were marketed in the United States. For the first three months of the present crop year, the total flax marketings in gross bushels amount to 6,300,000 bus. as compared with 5,800,000 bus. for the like period in 1937, with 3,150,000 bus. for the same period in 1936, and 8,900,000 bus. for the same three months' period in 1935.—Archer-Daniels-Midland Co.

Grain Movement

Reports on the movement of grain from farm to country elevator and movement from interior points are always welcome.

Giltner, Neb.—The Farmers Elevator, Co. elevator, Nov. 7, shipped out the first carload of oats since the new building was erected in 1932. This year has produced the finest crop of oats for some time. Altho some has been sent out by trucks to other localities for a year or more, for several years the yield was so poor oats had to be shipped in.

Montreal, Que.—Wheat export clearances from Montreal between Aug. 1 and Nov. 4 were 24,542,501 bus., against 16,919,427 during the like period of 1937-38. Clearances for the week ending Nov. 4 were 2,067,788 bus., against 1,383,630 bus. the week ending Nov. 5, 1937, as reported by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. In store at this port Nov. 4 were 4,310,576 bus. wheat.

Vancouver, B. C.—Preliminary figures showing receipts and shipments at Vancouver-New Westminster for the period Aug. 1, 1938, to Nov. 4, 1938, compared with the same period last year in bushels were receipts, 1938, 22,737,285; for 1937, 1,449,364; shipments, 1938, 5,908,103; for 1937, 2,361,676. In store Nov. 4, 1938, were 16,823,203 bushels.

Milwaukee, Wis., Nov. 10.—Since the opening of navigation to date 59 cargoes of grain have cleared from Milwaukee for lower lake ports with 5,365,119 bus. wheat, 7,895,464 bus. corn, 764,797 bus. barley, a total of 14,025,380 bus., compared with 24 cargoes in 1937 with 4,726,966 bus. wheat, 186,500 bus. barley, a total of 4,913,466 bushels.—H. A. Plumb, sec'y Milwaukee Grain & Stock Exchange.

Decatur, Ill., Nov. 19.—No wheat moving. The wheat held back in the country is generally of poor quality, showing weevil damage, some of it musty—sick wheat—unfit for milling, therefore has to be disposed of for feed. The soybean crop was also harvested considerably ahead of normal. Movement of soybeans to mills during October was the largest for any month on record. In addition to this movement a little more than one million bushels were inspected for export.—Baldwin Elevator Co.

New York, N. Y.—Receipts and shipments of grains for October as compared with October a year ago, expressed in bushels, the 1937 report in parentheses, is as follows: 1938 receipts, wheat, 1,118,300 (2,492,813); corn, 448,714 (32,000); oats, 127,864 (85,600); rye, 3,400 (698,291); barley 32,300 (759,051); flaxseed, 225,000 (84,000); millfeed, tons, 48 (1,594); shipments, 1938 wheat, 594,000 (2,070,000); corn, 709,000 (—); rye, — (462,000); barley, — (690,000); cloverseed, 40 (6,276); millfeed, tons, 62 (126).—Dept. of Information and Statistics, Produce Exchange.

Spokane, Wash., Nov. 10.—Wheat in storage in Washington is more than double the quantity held in any other state, according to federal statistics received in local wheat quarters. The volume is about 22 per cent of the United States total storage stocks in similar position. Based on reports from grain firms operating 459 houses, representing 73 per cent of the state's total licensed storage capacity of interior mills, elevators and warehouses, stocks of wheat the first of last month stood at an estimated volume of 38,250,000 bus.—F.K.H.

Duluth, Minn.—Grain continues to move freely into Duluth-Superior elevators with receipts from Aug. 1, 1938, to Nov. 17, 1938, of 70,254,656 bus., as compared with 50,552,809 bus. for the corresponding period last year. Bulk of the movement runs to wheat, with a fair proportion of coarse grains. Elevators now contain 29,000,000 bus. and unless shipping operations are speeded up stocks will tend to increase. Right now shippers are not much interested. The freight rate is 24c per bushel on wheat to Buffalo and around 4c to hold for winter storage. A recent storm in the eastern Lake Superior region caused vessels to seek shelter and resulted in shutting off shipping for a time. The mild weather keeps things open, with vessels arriving taking cargoes and departing for eastern ports unhampered.—F.G.C.

New Orleans, La.—Clearances of vessels carrying grain loaded at New Orleans during October totaled, in bushels, wheat, 716,382-00; corn, 1,354,763-32; oats, 2,845-00, as compared to October, 1937, which totaled wheat, 183,587-40; corn, 72,720-00; oats, 4,110-00.—J. M. Wilkie, chief grain inspector, New Orleans Board of Trade.

Buffalo, N. Y.—Idle for almost two years, the Eastern Grain Elevator Corp. Electric elevator has been reopened. The 2,000,000-bus. unit is the 16th of Buffalo's 18 elevators to be placed in operation this year. Only inactive houses now are the Nisbet and Connecting Terminal. The steamer U. S. Gypsum docked at the Electric with 297,000 bus. of wheat. So far this year lake boats have brought 18,576,000 bus. to Buffalo elevators. November last year brought 21,000,000 bus., and when the season ended, 85,000,000 bus. had been brought to the port.—G. E. T.

Ottawa, Ont., Nov. 11.—Canadian wheat in store for the week ending Nov. 11 decreased 439,122 bus. compared with the preceding week and increased 106,674,358 bus. when compared with the corresponding week in 1937. The amount in store was reported as 179,744,490 bus. compared with 180,183,612 bus. for the preceding week and 73,070,132 bus. for the week ending Nov. 12, 1937. Wheat receipts in the Prairie Provinces for the week ending Nov. 11 amounted to 4,918,374 bus., a decrease of 4,427,560 bus. from the preceding week when 9,345,934 bus. were marketed. During the corresponding week a year ago the receipts were 2,694,077 bus. Marketings in the three Prairie Provinces for the fifteen weeks from Aug. 1, 1938, to Nov. 11, 1938, as compared with the same period in 1937 were as follows, figures within brackets being those for 1937: Manitoba 39,712,794 (31,052,893); Saskatchewan 93,198,023 (18,713,181); Alberta 100,997,702 (38,741,447) bus. For the fifteen weeks ending Nov. 11, 1938, and the same period in 1937, 233,908,519 and 88,507,521 bus. respectively were received from the farms.—R. H. Coats, Dominion Statistician.

Grain Exports and Imports

The favorable export balance of grain and grain products over imports continued in the July-September period of this year as compared with these three months a year ago, according to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

The grain export record shows (with comparative figures for July-September, 1937, in parentheses): Barley, 5,529,000 bus. (5,287,000); buckwheat, 20,000 bus. (1,000); corn and corn meal, 36,237,000 bus. (96,000); oats and oatmeal, 2,239,000 bus. (1,821,000); rice, 83,305,000 lbs. (73,415,000); rye, 456,000 bus. (2,045,000); wheat, grain, 23,951,000 bus. (10,276,000); wheat, including flour, 29,620,000 bus. (15,330,000); soybeans, 3,265,000 lbs. (1,111,000).

Imports were: Barley, none (910,000 bus.); barley malt, 24,275,000 lbs. (81,934,000); corn, 32,000 bus. (32,663,000); oats, too little to record. (3,000 bus.); rice, 13,045,000 lbs. (51,312,000); wheat, grain, 982,000 bus. (2,584,000); wheat, including flour, 1,095,000 bus. (2,611,000); rye, virtually none in this period either year; flaxseed, 3,561,000 bus. (5,325,000); soybeans, 13,000 lbs. (32,000).

A corn grind of 6,105,872 bus. during October for products going into domestic use has been reported through the Corn Industries Research Foundation in behalf of 11 refiners of starches, syrups, sugars and other products of corn. This compares with a grind of 6,044,141 bus. in September and 6,090,773 during October, 1937.

The thing of importance to convey to operators of milling and elevator plants is the advantage of specifying equipment approved for use in dusty locations when their orders for such equipment are placed. The responsibility for providing equipment of the proper type then rests with the manufacturer or jobber with whom they have placed the order.—C. M. Park of Mutual Fire Prevention Bureau.

All Cooperating Corn Growers Are Holding

Decatur, Ill., Nov. 12.—The favorable weather has enabled farmers to gather their corn crop earlier than usual and under ideal conditions. While there is still some corn to be husked, the major portion of the crop is now under cover. Country offerings are the smallest we have ever seen and will no doubt continue light as long as the market remains at present discount under government loan prices.

There is the greatest holding movement on corn ever seen on the part of all farmers. Farmers not eligible for loans are going to object strenuously to selling their corn to their eligible neighbors for feed at current prices, which will benefit country elevators. Feeding ratio remains very favorable and as soon as we get some real winter weather, feeding of corn on farms will show an increase. Consumption has been comparatively light, due to the mild weather that has permitted hogs and cattle to remain on pasture to an unusual extent.—Baldwin Elevator Co.

Variations in the period and amplitude of sunspot fluctuations are so great that the number of sunspots present a year or so in advance cannot be accurately forecast. Hence seasonal weather forecasts based on sunspot numbers are unreliable.—A. Thomson in Jour. Roy. Astron. Soc., Canada.

Meteorological phenomena are very largely influenced by three periods—annual, lunar, and sunspot—all included in the 334-yr. cycle, and that this period, both astronomically and meteorologically, has advantages for predictive purposes over other periods suggested.—A. Auric in Compt. Rend. Acad. Sci., Paris.

H. C. Donovan Honored

Henry C. Donovan had another birthday anniversary Nov. 22. He is the veteran grain statistician and crop reporter of Thomson & McKinnon. He has covered the growing areas of this and other countries for forty years or more, estimating crops.

Tuesday he was suddenly blind-folded and led into one of the offices packed with staff members and friends from up and down La Salle Street, where he received numerous gifts and a flood of congratulatory telegrams from all parts of the country.

It was a birthday celebration unique in the fact that none but Mr. Donovan knew the age of the guest of honor. He only grinned when asked.



H. C. Donovan, Chicago, Ill.

Low Barge Rates Help Grain Exports

Export demand for corn and wheat has led to a sharp revival of barge traffic in grain. Negligible prior to last year, when an export demand arose for the tremendous crop of corn, barge loadings of grain jumped to half a million tons, or one-sixth of its total volume of business, for the Inland Waterways Corporation's Federal Barge Lines.

By the middle of August in the current season of navigation the Federal Barge Lines had carried 15,000,000 bushels of grain (most of it corn) down the Mississippi river to be unloaded at the Public Elevator in New Orleans, conditioned when and where necessary, and transferred to ocean bottoms destined to the British Isles, Germany, the Netherlands, Belgium, and other foreign ports. Wheat has joined the down stream movement of corn, but corn still holds the center of the stage.

THE FEDERAL BARGE LINES is the principal contender for grain traffic over inland waterways. Not until this year did the Mississippi Valley Barge Line Co., privately owned, major competitor of the Federal Barge Lines, always more or less selective in its acceptance of freight, begin to bid for grain traffic. It found a quick demand for the few empty, downstream barges it was able to supply to St. Louis terminal elevators, and in the spring and mid-summer months this year it carried 2,610 tons of wheat, and 2,466 tons of corn from St. Louis to New Orleans.

The Mississippi Barge Lines Co. maintains schedules only from Cincinnati up and down the Ohio river to the Mississippi, connecting with the schedules it maintains on the Mississippi between St. Louis and New Orleans. These limited routes give it access only to the four St. Louis terminal elevators equipped for loading barges with grain, and to the Cargill elevator at Memphis, and New Orleans Public Elevator for unloading.

Restriction of its schedules to river routes that are open the year around has been necessary for the Mississippi Valley Barge Line Co. because it lacks equipment to give adequate service beyond these routes. The Mississippi Barge Line Co. operates five tow boats, 50 diamond-end barges with capacity for 310 tons each, 30 square-end barges with capacity for 700 tons each, and it regularly charters from 20 to 30 more barges of varying sizes from private owners. Lately it has chartered three "RTC 70s," especially for

grain loading. These are larger barges, capable of carrying 900 tons, or approximately 30,000 bushels of grain, at normal stage of water.

Since the limits set by the number and sizes of its barges and tow boats confine operations of the Mississippi Valley Barge Line Co. to the year around open waters of the Ohio and Lower Mississippi rivers, servicing of the demand for water transportation on the Upper Mississippi, the Illinois and the Missouri rivers is left to the 204 barges and 22 tow boats of the government owned Federal Barge Lines. So great is this demand that the Federal Barge Lines now has under construction two more tow boats, and 20 more huge, steel-hulled barges.

Winter makes traffic on the northernmost routes less attractive. The Upper Mississippi is closed to navigation from Nov. 15 to Apr. 1; the Illinois from Dec. 15 to Mar. 1; the Missouri from Dec. 15 to Feb. 15, in normal years.

The Mississippi Valley Barge Line Co. has double hulled barges with a removable deck between the hull and the upper structure. No divisions obstruct the space within the hull. Barges range in size from nearly 1,000 tons capacity down to 310 tons.

Barges of the Federal Barge Lines are all of the square end type, and are available in 3,000 ton, 1,500 ton, and 500 tons' capacity. All of these barges were built with partitions separating the hulls into sections. The 500 ton size has four compartments, the 1,500 ton size has eight compartments, the 3,000 ton size has three compartments.

Both types of barges have hatches placed in the deck or in the deck house for spouting grain into the hulls or their compartments. Barges of both companies draw 8 feet of water when loaded to capacity, 2½ feet when empty. While the rivers normally claim a clear nine-foot channel, when the water is low the barges are loaded light. A definite relationship between the load and the draft has been worked out, so that the barges may be loaded close to the limit made available by the depth of water along their routes, yet avoid delays from grounding.

The Mississippi Valley Barge Co. lashes as many as 27 of its barges solidly together in a single tow, a normal tow being around 20 barges. From 6 to 18 of its larger barges

are lashed together in a Federal Barge Line tow, 13 or 14 barges being a normal tow.

TOW BOATS of various sizes ranging from 800 to 2,500 h.p. are used to control the movement of these tows up or down the rivers. Older types have paddle wheels at the stern. Newer types, in which diesel power units are favored, have twin screw propellers turning in two tunnels that form a step in the hull at the stern of the boat. Thus these propellers are kept immersed in the water at all times, but are guarded from damage by the extension of the hull of the boat below their sweep. Two rudders, operating in unison, follow these screws.

The words tow and tow boat are misnomers. Actually a tow boat does not tow the barges. It is lashed firmly behind the tow, or is lashed into the rear of the tow. In this position its rudders control the entire tow, which is lashed together, three or four barges abreast, so that it can be controlled as tho it were a single unit. If an attempt were made to pull the barges instead of push them, the river currents would soon swing them out of control, and perhaps ground the barges, or cause expensive damage to bridges along the way.

An up-tow of barges requires 15 days to cover the 1,155 river miles from New Orleans to St. Louis. Down tows of grain, however, traveling with the current, cover the distance in six to seven days. Allowing for delay before a loaded barge is picked up, the greatest elapse of time that might be expected between loading at St. Louis and unloading at New Orleans is 10 days.

Free time for unloading is 48 hours, the same period as is allowed by the railroads for unloading cars. Then demurrage starts at the rail rate of \$2 per car per day for the first 4 days, \$5 per car thereafter, except that these railroad figures are converted into barge capacities that mean from \$25 to \$75 per day for a barge that is held over time.

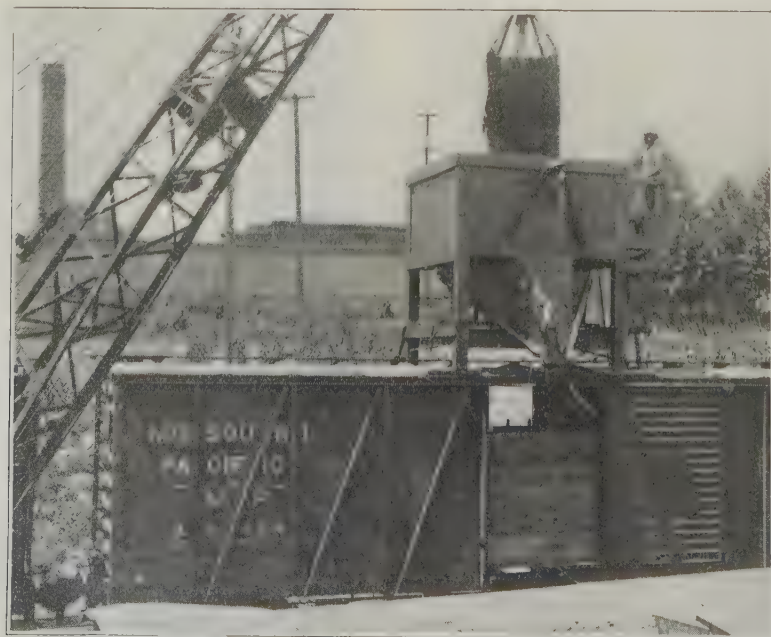
A barge will traverse the Missouri, Mississippi, and Illinois rivers, moving from Kansas City to Chicago, in about 10 days. However, few bargeloads of grain have moved upriver to Chicago this season, says Pat Higgins of the Federal Barge Lines.

Regular tow boats can go up the Illinois river only to Lockport. Then the tows must be taken over by special tow boats with collapsible smoke stacks and collapsible pilot houses that will slide under Chicago's fixed bridges. Additional trouble is experienced in placing barges at Chicago barge receiving elevators, since practically all of these are located on the lake front and the Federal Barge Lines have no tow boats suited to moving the barges thru the often choppy waters of Lake Michigan from the mouth of the Illinois river to the elevators.

CHEAP WATER TRANSPORTATION is the chief claim of the barge lines for traffic in grain as well as other commodities. Barges carry grain from St. Louis to New Orleans, for instance, for 8½¢ per hundred, against a rail rate of 12¢. From St. Louis to Chicago the barge rate on grain is 6½¢.

Once loaded, released from its moorings, and under way on the river, a few miles of travel more or less mean little to a barge. Consequently, barge rates do not necessarily follow a one-third differential under rail rates. The grain rate by rail, for instance, from points on the Illinois river a few miles above Peoria run between 20¢ and 25¢ per hundredweight, compared with a barge rate of 11½¢. In several cases the barge rate is hardly half the rate demanded for rail movement.

The attractive barge rates for bulk movement of grain, and the distances that grain may be carried by truck for 5¢ a bushel or less, coupled with the present export demand for middle western corn and wheat, make a barge loading elevator on any of the rivers that have been properly dredged to provide a channel sound like all chicken and gravy for the owners. Operators of barge loading elevators, however, claim that these elevators



Barge-loads of grain are unloaded with a clam-shell at Cairo
[See outside front cover]

are expensive and highly speculative investments.

When Uncle Sam dredged a nine-foot channel for carrying traffic up and down the rivers, he followed the river currents generally along the middle of the rivers, where the channels would stay open the longest. Where the rivers are wide the channel is an almost prohibitive distance from the river bank.

This factor in placing a river elevator makes suitable locations for barge loading elevators hard to find. A good barge loading elevator should be located on a high bank, so that gravity can be utilized to advantage in loading the barges, and the river channel should come reasonably close to the bank, so as to reduce the cost of private dredging to the elevator.

Owners of barge loading elevators have to do or hire dredging of private channels from their elevators to the main channel. Such a channel must be about 500 feet wide to make room for turning a barge and a tow boat. Charges for dredging service are based on the cubic yardage of river bottom removed. One barge loading elevator operator in Illinois says it cost \$20,000 to have a 1,000 foot long, 500 foot wide, channel cut from his loading spout to the government channel near the middle of the river. "In addition to this," he continued, "the barge line required us to put in \$1,000 worth of piling to which the barges could be tied."

RIVER CURRENTS are tricky, especially in the silt carrying Illinois, Upper Mississippi, and Missouri rivers. If a private channel is located at the proper point in relation to the current it may stay open 10 or 15 years, with comparatively little expense. If it is unfavorably located, the private channel may fill up in two or three years. Ice flows, too, are hazardous. If the current accidentally carries them right, they can completely ruin \$1,000 worth of piling overnight.

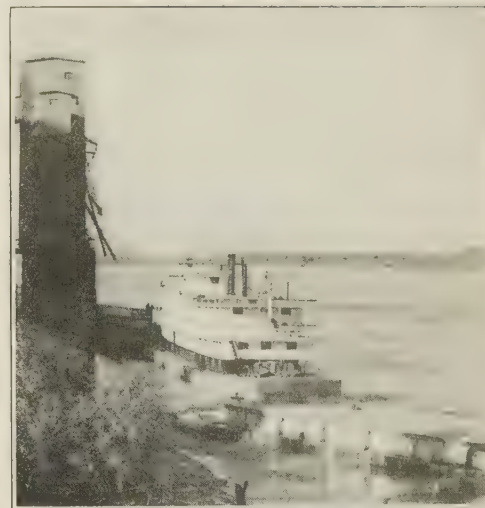
The vagaries of capricious river currents are hazards enough to discourage spending much money in building barge loading elevators, which are limited by nature to eight months of operation annually, unless they also have rail connections which will move grain

out during the winter and early spring months when river traffic is closed. Preferential traffic, like steel, tires, and distillery products has first call on the barges, because such products pay a higher rate, and grain traffic gets the surplus barges. Nearly every barge loading elevator operator on the three rivers this year has repeatedly declared: "We could load twice as much grain for shipment down the river if we could only get the barges." Possibly this is one reason why busy barge loading elevators like those at Muscatine, Ia., tend to increase their storage space, so they can hold more grain until barges become available. At Muscatine, where as much as 80,000 bushels of corn has been delivered to the two elevators on a peak day, the capacity of the McKee elevator has been increased by 40,000 bushels with construction of a cribbed addition to its original 18,000 bushel elevator.

Officials of the Federal Barge Line deny any preferential treatment of traffic other than grain. "We just don't have enough barges to supply the demand," says Pat Higgins, director of solicitation at the St. Louis office of the Federal Barge Lines. "Twenty more barges are under construction for the grain traffic, and two more tow boats are being built. But so far we haven't been able to catch up with the demand."

Complicated rail thru rates, offering combinations thru terminals, restrict the availability of barge service. There are no combination rail-river rates of consequence to the shipper. Grain takes the rail rate to the nearest river loading elevator, then the barge rate to its river destination, then the rail or ocean rate again to its final destination. Railroad billing is lost, except as it may be used on other outbound grain received locally. For this reason river transportation has been confined almost entirely to export grain, and river elevators at country points have done a thriving business with trucks.

THE COST OF BUILDING river elevators and cutting private channels to the government channel, the relatively small number of suitable locations where rail as well as



A tow-boat pulls an export-wheat laden barge away from the marine tower of the Missouri Pacific Elevator at St. Louis, Mo.

river facilities make it possible to keep an elevator open the year around, and the relatively small number of barges and tow boats available for grain traffic, have combined to keep down the number of barge loading elevators. Rail receiving and rail or barge loading terminal elevators include the Missouri Pacific, the Burlington, the Belt, the Checkerboard "B" at St. Louis; the Burlington at Burlington, Ia.; the River-Rail at Kansas City, Kan.; the Wolcott-Lincoln at Leavenworth; the Continental at Peoria, Ill., and the Public Elevator at St. Paul, Minn.

Only one of these, the River-Rail at Kansas City, Kan., is known to have facilities for receiving grain by truck as well as by rail. Two or three of these elevators have marine legs for unloading grain received by barge, but these marine legs are seldom used. The marine leg at the Missouri Pacific elevator in St. Louis, for example, has been used for



Photo by Muscatine Journal

Trucks lined up to deliver corn to barge loading elevators at Muscatine, Ia.

unloading barges only when the grain needed conditioning before continuing on its way.

The relatively shallow depth of a barge makes it possible to sample grain received in barges with an ordinary car probe, thrust into the cargo at a great many points to follow a pattern calculated to obtain a representative sample.

Grain loaded into barges is sampled in the same manner employed in sampling grain loaded into ocean-going steamers. The sampler swings a pelican (a narrow-mouthed leather pouch on the end of a stout handle) at one and one-half to two minute intervals thru the stream of grain as it passes from the loading spout to the barge hold. The small samples he gets are bulked, then cut down to a representative sample of a size suitable for the grain inspectors to work.

THE PRINCIPAL BARGE load receiving elevator is the New Orleans Public Elevator, where grain is unloaded, and transferred to ocean-going steamers. The Cargill elevator at Memphis, Tenn., also has a marine leg for unloading barges, as well as a barge loading spout. But the occasional barge load of grain sold to down river destinations like Cairo, Ill., or Vicksburg, Miss., must be unloaded with a crane and a clam-shell. In these cases the clam-shell unloads into an improvised hopper for spouting the grain into cars or trucks.

Barges supply the only form of outbound transportation available to two or three of the country stations on the Illinois river; but most of the country barge loading stations also have rail facilities for shipping, and a few can unload cars as well as trucks.

Country barge loading stations include the farmers' elevators at Waverly and Glasgow, Mo.; the Norris elevators at Ottawa, Hennepin, Henry, Chillicothe, Pekin, and Havana, Ill.; the Terminal elevators at Lacon, and Montezuma, Ill.; the Continental elevators at Havana, and Naples, Ill.; the Dewey elevator at Pekin, Ill.; the Finnegan elevator and the Cooperative Allied Grain Dealers Corp. elevator at Morris, Ill.; the McKee and Mississippi Feed elevators at Muscatine, Ia., the Farmers at Warsaw, Ill.; the Wayne Bros. at Keithsburg and Oquawka, Ill.

Low water transportation rates give the barge loading elevators at country points a strong advantage over nearby rail elevators during the eight months that barges may be loaded, so long as the export demand for middle western grain meets domestic prices, and a sufficient number of barges are available for loading. The advantage dries up with the coming of winter's ice and snow when river traffic stops. Only the Norris company has barges of its own, a fleet of 12 barges and two tow boats, operated under the name of the Illinois Packet Co., and these are heavy draft, small barges best suited to inter-elevator movement between its own houses on the Illinois river.

Most of the river elevators are in the hands of strong terminal grain dealers who must depend for a large part of their terminal trade upon the country elevators. These companies protect the country grain dealers' margins, buying from farmers and truckers only at a fixed differential under the price they will pay for grain delivered to them by the interior country elevator. Unfortunately this clean competitive situation does not exist at all of the elevators on the rivers. In one section of Illinois interior country grain dealers are reported to be buying corn on a margin of 1c per bushel because they are not protected and because competition between truckers takes grain out of their territories to the river for 2c a bushel.

Country grain dealers in another section of Illinois, having once experienced such competition from a private buyer, and receiving no cooperation from the railroads, banded themselves into a company to take over the Farmers National elevator at Morris and operate it for themselves. These elevator owners have

virtually ceased handling corn thru their own elevators, handling only the bookwork on grain moved direct to their river elevator on a margin of 1c per bushel. This cooperation between interior grain dealers in possessing themselves of a barge loading elevator had the double effect of enabling them to meet severe competition, and of encouraging the railroads to meet the barge competition. Rail rates for grain moving from Morris to Chicago were recently reduced to 5c per hundredweight.

The grain dealers in this alliance, all good business men, make it possible to operate this elevator at Morris efficiently as a kind of sub-terminal, because there are so many of them to do the country buying and create the volume necessary to a barge loading elevator. It takes a large capacity elevator, and a large volume of grain to work with barges because even a small barge carries 30,000 bushels at a time, and the large ones need 100,000 bushels of grain to fill their holds. Demurrage costs are heavy if a barge has to be held over time. It takes from 10 to 15 hours of the free time just for loading, when the loading operation is continuous. Even the terminal elevators, with two loading spouts need from six to nine hours to fill a barge.

In spite of the disadvantages that make hazardous the building of barge loading elevators, prospective investors, seeing the amount of business done by existing barge loading houses, and visualizing competitive advantages in river rates, have made inquiry about sites for 17 more barge loading elevators.

War department engineers estimate that at the close of navigation on the Illinois waterway this year, a new seasonal tonnage record for barge traffic on this division will have been set. Traffic over the Chicago Sanitary & Ship Canal is expected to exceed 2,750,000 tons, an increase of 10% over 1937 and double the volume of 1936. The tonnage in some commodities has declined, but the declines have been more than offset by the increased tonnage in coal and grain. Grain shipments have increased from 64,117 tons in the first eight months of 1937 to 340,035 tons in the like period of 1938.

Similar increases have occurred on the Upper Mississippi Division. Here coal and petroleum lead, but corn, most of which moves downstream, has seized third place in the list of commodities that accounts for three times as much barge traffic as was developed on this division during the navigation season last year, and these southbound grain shipments are expected to show further increases before the season closes.

Argentine Establishes Minimum Price for Wheat and Linseed

With prospects for excellent crops of wheat and linseed in Argentina this season and relatively low prices in world markets, the Argentine Government on Nov. 14 decreed that farmers would be guaranteed a minimum price of 60 cents per bushel for wheat and \$1.05 per bushel for linseed, according to a cable received by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

These are the basic prices to be paid for good quality wheat and flaxseed delivered to the Grain Regulating Board in Buenos Aires. The Board will fix differentials for quality as well as for grain delivered to the Board in other Argentine ports. Actual prices received by farmers will be less, depending on distance from ports.

Funds for financing the purchase of the specified grains and for defraying any losses sustained in connection with their sale by the Board will be met by the profits realized by the Argentine Government in its purchase and sale of foreign exchange. If sufficient funds should not be available from that source, however, the Bank of the Nation will advance the difference.

On the basis of the acreage sown to wheat

and flaxseed in Argentina this season, the 1938-39 crop with average yields and normal abandonment will be materially higher than the short crops harvested last year and probably above the average. Last season the wheat crop amounted to only 185,000,000 bus. and the linseed crop to 61,000,000 bus. The average for the 5 years ending with the 1936-37 crop was 232,000,000 bus. for wheat and 68,000,000 bus. for linseed.

Wheat Dumping and Two-Price Plans Abandoned

Sec'y of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace is reported to have yielded to pressure and abandoned plans for moving major agricultural surpluses by dumping wheat in South America thru government subsidies. Similarly he is reported to have abandoned his two-price system, temporarily at least, for issuing cards to families in lower income brackets that would permit them to buy products made from major agricultural products at prices below the regular retail prices.

Frank A. Theis, Kansas City grain dealer, and former A.A.A. official, flew to South America early this month as a private business man after conferences with officials of the Department of Agriculture, the Reconstruction Finance Corp., and the export-import bank. A news leak about his visit was followed by a storm of protests from Argentine officials, and broad interpretations by the Argentine press.

Arriving in Rio De Janeiro on Nov. 10, Theis said, "I am just a Yankee trader looking over trade possibilities," and vigorously denied efforts to sell American wheat to the Brazilian government, or to make a trade deal for coffee. About 50% of the Brazilian flour mills are controlled by Argentine wheat interests, leaving about half of them open to private deals.

U. S. Corn Meal Purchase Plan Revived

The Federal Surplus Commodities Corp. has revived its plan for purchase of corn meal for relief purchases. Earlier this month it mailed offering blanks to corn meal millers to be filed with its Washington office not later than Saturday afternoon, Nov. 19, with acceptance promised by the following Monday morning.

The plan required all corn meal millers submitting offers to purchase from the Commodity Credit Corp. the corn required to fill them in the ratio of one bushel of corn to every 44 pounds of corn goods. It further stipulated that the corn millers had to arrange purchases before submitting offerings, and that such purchases "shall be accomplished prior to the time delivery of the corn product is tendered."

The purchase plans call for both white and yellow corn goods, including degerminated meal and grits, and whole meal and grits. All packages must contain a specified number of recipes for use of the contents.

While no mention of the total volume of corn goods to be purchased appears in the offering notices sent to the trade, it is reported that large purchases are intended for distribution generally thru relief agencies. Offerings were asked for shipment thru various two-week periods as late as Feb. 18, 1939. The offering blanks specified that the F.S.C.C. would pay carrying charges of one-sixth cent per day on products not ordered out in accord with delivery schedules.

Cotton production in the United States this year is estimated by the Department of Agriculture at 12,137,000 bales, against 18,946,000 bales in 1937. This year the acreage was reduced by government order and the yield per acre was less.

Cost of Shrinking Grain

BY T. H. MINARY, JR., LOUISVILLE, KY.

In traveling around the Middle West contacting various grain houses and grain executives, I was amazed at the number who were simply estimating their drying costs or figuring them incorrectly. It occurred to me that there was a real need for a series of comprehensive and accurate drying cost tables—embracing all possible moisture reductions and a wide range of the increase in grain values in cents per bushel.

About three years ago, I started on this and other series of tables with the idea of eventually eliminating all figuring for drying and cleaning all grains. I have just finished the complete work, and should like to present the correct method of figuring drying costs, with a few extracts from our tables, with the idea not only of spreading correct figuring methods, but also to sound out the elevator and grain trade of the country to see if there is a sufficient demand for a Drying Table series to warrant publication.

In figuring drying costs in this series, we will concern ourselves only with the cost of Loss in Weight. The elevator cost of drying is not included, as each man knows—or should know—what his own elevator cost is, and can easily add that in his head on top of the shrinkage cost presented in our tables.

I have found a few prominent grain men

who think that in drying from, say, 23% moisture to 14% moisture, there is a 9 point moisture reduction, a 9% decrease in weight, and a 9% increase in cost. Such is not the case at all. The Percent Decrease in Weight always exceeds the moisture reduction, and the Percent Increase in Cost always exceeds the Percent Decrease in Weight.

Let's take a stock problem and follow it through—

PROBLEM: 23% moisture grain can be bought at 50c a bushel. What is the shrinkage cost of drying this grain to 14% moisture?

ANSWER:—There are two correct methods of figuring this cost:

METHOD 1: Is based on the return of the original investment. If we buy 1,000 bus. of 23% moisture grain at 50c a bushel, we have invested \$500.00. Now, in drying this grain from 23% to 14%, we have remaining out of the original 1,000 bus. only 895.3 bus. Consequently, our original \$500.00 investment must be liquidated now out of the 895.3 bushels remaining. \$500.00 divided by 895.3 bushels gives us 55.85c per bu. Or, the shrinkage cost of drying this grain is 5.85c per bu.*

METHOD 2: The second method is simpler if we first ascertain the Percent Increase in Cost factor. Multiplying the original cost per bushel by the Percent Increase in Cost factor for one particular drying range will always give us the shrinkage cost of drying that value grain within that fixed drying range.

We have seen in the Note to Method 1 that out of the original 1,000 bus. we now have remaining 895.3 bushels. The Percent Decrease in Weight is

$$100 \times (\text{Original Weight} - \text{Final Weight})$$

$$\frac{\text{Original Weight}}{100 (1,000 - 895.3)} \\ 1,000 \\ \text{is } 10.47\% \text{ Decrease in Weight.} \\ \text{The Percent Increase in Cost is} \\ \frac{\text{The Original Weight}}{\text{The Percent Decrease in Weight}} \\ \text{The Final Weight}$$

$$\text{Or} \quad 1,000 \text{ bushels} \times 10.47\%$$

$$895.3 \text{ bushels} \\ \text{is } 11.69\% \text{ Increase in Cost.}$$

Our original cost per bushel was 50c for the 23% moisture grain. When drying from 23% to 14%, we have increased our cost, due to shrinkage in weight alone 11.69%. 50c \times 11.69% is 5.85c, which is the shrinkage cost of drying this grain.

In presenting the Drying Table series, we have included in each drying range column both the Bushels Remaining out of 1,000 after drying, and the Percent Increase in Cost factor for that particular column, so that if any grain man wants to check the accuracy of these tables he can check it by both methods of figuring.

Reproduced herewith is a cross section of four sheets out of our drying tables, and I believe they are self-explanatory. It is our thought to cover a value range of from 30c a bushel to \$1.29 a bushel by each one cent, and to present the drying to 12½%, 13½%, 14% and 15% shown in the enclosed photostatic copy.

The whole series as outlined could be put on 14 cardboard sheets about 11x13 inches.

*(Note):

Percentage of DRY MATTER before Drying

Percentage of DRY MATTER after drying

AS $\frac{\text{Original Weight}}{\text{Final Weight}}$ OR $\frac{86\%}{77\%}$ AS $\frac{1,000 \text{ bushels}}{\text{Final Weight}}$

Therefore, the FINAL WEIGHT is 895.3 bushels.

DRYING To 14 % INCLUDES COST OF LOSS IN WEIGHT ONLY— DOES NOT INCLUDE ELEVATOR COST OF DRYING

% MOISTURE BEFORE DRYING	14½	15	15½	16	16½	17	17½	18	18½	19	19½	20	20½	21	21½	22	22½	23	23½	24
% MOISTURE AFTER DRYING	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14
Net Bu. from M.	994.19	988.37	982.56	976.74	970.93	965.12	959.30	953.49	947.67	941.86	936.05	930.23	924.42	918.60	912.79	906.98	901.16	895.35	889.53	883.72
% INCR. COST	.58	1.17	1.77	2.39	3.00	3.62	4.24	4.88	5.52	6.17	6.84	7.50	8.18	8.86	9.55	10.25	10.96	11.69	12.42	13.16
55¢	55.32	55.64	55.97	56.31	56.65	56.99	57.33	57.68	58.04	58.39	58.76	59.13	59.50	59.87	60.25	60.64	61.03	61.43	61.83	62.24
56	56.32	56.66	56.99	57.34	57.68	58.03	58.37	58.73	59.09	59.46	59.83	60.20	60.58	60.96	61.35	61.74	62.14	62.55	62.96	63.37
57	57.33	57.67	58.01	58.36	58.71	59.06	59.42	59.78	60.15	60.52	60.90	61.28	61.66	62.05	62.44	62.84	63.25	63.66	64.08	64.50
58	58.34	58.68	59.03	59.39	59.74	60.10	60.46	60.83	61.20	61.58	61.97	62.35	62.74	63.14	63.54	63.95	64.36	64.78	65.20	65.63
59	59.34	59.69	60.04	60.41	60.77	61.14	61.50	61.88	62.26	62.64	63.04	63.43	63.83	64.23	64.63	65.05	65.47	65.90	66.33	66.76

INCLUDES COST OF LOSS IN WEIGHT ONLY— DOES NOT INCLUDE ELEVATOR COST OF DRYING

DRYING To 15 %

CALLAHAN & SONS, INC.
LOUISVILLE, KY.
T. H. MINARY, JR.

% MOISTURE BEFORE DRYING	15½	16	16½	17	17½	18	18½	19	19½	20	20½	21	21½	22	22½	23	23½	24	24½	25
% MOISTURE AFTER DRYING	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
Net Bu. from M.	994.12	988.24	982.35	976.47	970.59	964.71	958.82	952.94	947.06	941.18	935.29	929.41	923.53	917.65	911.76	905.88	900.00	894.12	888.24	882.35
% INCR. COST	.59	1.19	1.80	2.41	3.03	3.66	4.30	4.94	5.59	6.25	6.92	7.60	8.28	8.98	9.67	10.39	11.11	11.84	12.59	13.34
55¢	55.32	55.65	55.99	56.33	56.67	57.01	57.37	57.72	58.07	58.44	58.81	59.18	59.55	59.94	60.32	60.71	61.11	61.51	61.92	62.34
56	56.33	56.67	57.01	57.35	57.70	58.05	58.41	58.77	59.13	59.50	59.88	60.26	60.64	61.03	61.42	61.82	62.22	62.63	63.05	63.47
57	57.34	57.68	58.03	58.37	58.73	59.09	59.45	59.82	60.19	60.56	60.94	61.33	61.72	62.12	62.51	62.92	63.33	63.75	64.18	64.60
58	58.34	58.69	59.04	59.40	59.76	60.12	60.49	60.87	61.24	61.63	62.01	62.41	62.80	63.21	63.61	64.03	64.44	64.87	65.30	65.74
59	59.35	59.70	60.06	60.42	60.79	61.16	61.54	61.91	62.30	62.69	63.08	63.48	63.89	64.30	64.71	65.13	65.55	65.99	66.43	66.87

Cross section of tables to figure cost of drying grain.

The Argentine Grain Marketing Policy

With the Argentine wheat harvest only five to six weeks away, it is now reasonably certain that the wheat crop will be larger than last year's harvest and it may be even in excess of normal or average.

The chief question that now arises is one of marketing policy. The government has already admitted that a minimum price will be fixed as a basis in making payments to the farmers for wheat and that the Grain Regulating Board will in turn sell the wheat in export markets as it sees fit. This is similar in outline to the plan that was successfully operated during the season of 1935-6 when the losses sustained in the sale of wheat were charged against government profits on foreign exchange transactions. The question of wheat exports and foreign exchange manipulations are so closely interlocked that it is impossible to discuss marketing policies without examining the exchange position of the country.

The Exchange Control Board retains control and disposal of all foreign exchange in the Argentine. The country is largely agricultural and is dependent on exports of primary products. A great deal of foreign capital is invested in Argentine and without some measure of currency control, the potential supply of foreign exchange might be subject to wide fluctuations from year to year, depending entirely on the available surplus of export commodities and prevailing prices. From the viewpoint of the Canadian grain trade, the principal market for Argentine products in which we are concerned is in the United Kingdom. A large percentage of the Argentine crop is marketed each year in the neighboring countries, but it is in the United Kingdom that the exchange rates of Canada and the Argentine meet in competition.

During the season 1935-6, the total available supply of wheat in the Argentine was small and the total wheat crop was only 141 million bushels. The official quotation for the peso, expressed in terms of Canadian dollars was only .267 to .277 during the year, as compared to a former gold parity of .4245.

At the same time London sterling quoted in Montreal was considerably over parity of 4.866 and traded between 4.96 and 5.03 during the course of the season. The net result of this devaluated peso was that the Argentine was in a position to offer wheat C.I.F. the United Kingdom at a lower price in terms of sterling without impairing the internal purchasing power of the peso.

In addition to this, the Exchange Control Board regulates imports by permit and all foreign exchange must be purchased by the importer through the Board. The buying and selling rates can be fixed arbitrarily by the Board and during the season 1935-6, it was this spread in rates that paid the losses of the Grain Regulating Board in marketing the wheat.

The chief loser in this series of transactions was the foreign investor and the Argentine importer and the question now arises, can this apparently profitable manipulation be carried on indefinitely, or more pointedly, will it work again this year, without leaving an unfortunate legacy to be paid in the future? The answer really lies in how long the Argentine people can do without the manufactured goods that they do not make themselves and that if imported from elsewhere, must offset any advantage gained in an internally higher price for wheat. Decreasing sales of wheat in the past year have helped to raise the official ratio of the peso in terms of Canadian money to .3203 as opposed to a decline in sterling to 4.79. Will the Argentine government be in a position again to reduce this ratio, pay the farmer a high price for his wheat and at the same time control imports to such an extent that the two Boards, working together, will not lose money in the long run?

The standard of living in the Argentine is

very much different from our own and a policy as outlined can, it must be admitted, be carried a long way. The method of farming, with large crews of transient helpers, lends itself to this, as payment is generally made in kind. That is to say, the helper is satisfied to accept food and clothing or other products of the farm in payment for his services. Similarly, it is due to the monetary policy of the government, the importation of tractors or binders from the United States, for instance, become prohibitive, the farmer-employer is in a position readily to employ sufficient men to obviate the necessity of buying tractors or binders.

It is important to note, however, that the limits of these possibilities are gradually shrinking. The Grain Regulating Board besides selling wheat is actively engaged in a campaign to improve the growing, harvesting, shipping and storing methods of the Argentine farmers and grain merchants. This campaign is costing money, manufactured goods are needed and more important still, they have to be paid for in United States dollars or pounds sterling, as the case may be. The Argentine government has discovered that it can not work both ways and an indication of the trend of policy is to be gained from the recent legislative enactment. A minimum preference of 10% is to be provided on imports from principal consuming countries of Argentine goods.—McCabe Bros. Grain Co., Ltd.

Miller, S. D.—Speaking of hobbies, G. C. Hanna, manager of the National Atlas Elevator Co. elevator, is lobbying loud and long for his. Mr. Hanna for several years has been raising sweet potatoes, a special southern variety seldom raised in this part of the U. S., and it is said, without exception, he will match his products for quantity, quality and size, with any sweet tuber from anywhere.

Books Received

PLENTY AND PEACE argues for the removal of tariff barriers to trade that prevent foreigners from buying our surplus grain crops. Paper, 21 pages, by Clarence Henry, director of education, of the Chicago Board of Trade.

JEFFERSON, the Forgotten Man. The principles of good government as laid down by Thomas Jefferson, author of the Declaration of Independence and the Statute of Virginia for Religious Freedom, are the philosophy guiding Samuel B. Pettengill, member of Congress, in writing this book, with chapters on "The New Deal," "Man of the State," "The Farmer and Free Enterprise," "Starving the States," "Consuming the States," "The Purge Comes to America," "Shall We Destroy Congress," "The Price of a Planned Economy," "The New Serfdom," and "The American Way." The author is a severe critic of the measures that have increased unemployment and unbalanced the budget, while levying heavy taxes. Published by America's Future, Inc., New York. Cloth, \$1.50, paper, \$1.

CANADIAN GRAIN TRADE YEARBOOK gives for Canada acreage, yield and production by provinces, deliveries of wheat and other grains to country elevators. Daily closing prices of all grains for 12 months, yearly and monthly prices for a series of years. Exports—visible—carryover, duties, charts, etc.; for the United States, acreage yield and production for a series of years, exports of wheat, flour and other grains, imports of all grains, visible supply, mill grind, duties, etc.; for other countries, production, exports, imports and consumption for European countries, grain trade of Argentine and Australia, Liverpool C. I. F. prices of competitive wheats, world production of all grains by countries, etc., world shipments. Students of market fluctuations will be interested to know this is the only annual publication giving the exact opening, as well as the high, low and closing quotations daily of the active grain futures on the Chicago Board of Trade. Paper, 109 pages, indexed, by the Sanford Evans Statistical Service, Winnipeg, Man. Price, \$1.50.

Cipher Codes

Universal Grain Code: Most complete, up-to-date grain code published. Effects a greater reduction in tolls than any other domestic code. 150 pages, 4½x7 inches. Price, leather, \$3.00; paper, \$1.00.

Robinson Telegraph Cipher Code: Revised with all supplements, for domestic grain business. Leather, \$2.50; cloth, \$2.00.

Dowling's Grain Code for Grain Milling and Produce Trades, 6th edition: Used extensively in Western Canada. 154 pages. 4½x6½ inches. Weight 4 ozs. Price \$3.00.

Millers Telegraphic Cipher: (1936) For the flour feed and grain trades. 157 pages, 3¾x6½ inches. Cloth bound. Weight 6 ozs. Price \$2.00.

Cross Telegraphic Cipher: 10th edition revised for provision and grain trades. 148 pages, 4½x5½ inches. Cloth \$4.00.

A. B. C. Improved Fifth Edition with Sup.: Reduces cable tolls 50% thru use of five-letter words, any two of which may be sent as one. In English. Price, \$20.00.

Bentley's Complete Phrase Code: Contains nearly 1,000 million combinations, any two of which can be sent as one word. Thru its use a saving of 50% can be effected in cablegrams. 8½x10½ inches. Leather back and corners. \$10.00.

Peerless Grain Code for international grain and feed trades. 300,000 different offers expressed by one half codeword combining Destination, Time of Shipment, Quantity, Quality and Price. 10,000 complete Phrases relate to Export grain trade. Private Supplement contains 3000 blank code words. Price \$85.00.

Baltimore Export Cable Code: Hinrich's fourth edition, completed especially for export grain trade. 152 pages, 6½x9 inches, bound in leather. Price \$15.00.

Riverside Flour Code, Improved (5 letter revision): Sixth edition. For use in domestic and export trade. Size 6x7 inches, 304 pages. Bound in flexible leather, \$12.50.

All prices are f. o. b. Chicago.

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Grain & Feed Journals
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Grain and Feed Trade News

Reports of new elevators, feed mills, improvements; changes in firms; fires, casualties, accidents and deaths are solicited.

ARKANSAS

Camden, Ark.—The Camden Milling Co. recently installed a new 15-ton Fairbanks Truck Scale.

Arkadelphia, Ark.—J. Lee Porter, president of the Arkansas Milling Co., formerly the Arkadelphia Milling Co., has announced that indications were good for resumption of manufacturing within the near future. About 75 business men of Arkadelphia have pledged their support to the mill. The Arkadelphia mill has the largest and most complete elevator and warehouse facilities in Arkansas.—J. H. G.

CALIFORNIA

Pixley, Cal.—The Tulare Hay & Grain Warehouse was destroyed by fire recently. Loss, \$75,000.

Petaluma, Cal.—Louis Hozz, local feed dealer, recently purchased and improved the two-story brick Milani building and has moved his feed store and mill there.

Garden Grove, Cal.—Lewis J. Sutton has taken over the entire management of the Nutritional Feed Mill on West Garden Grove Blvd., R. A. Oldfield retiring from participation in the business because of ill health.

Winters, Cal.—A \$20,000 blaze destroyed the grain storage warehouse on the Davis Agricultural College campus the morning of Nov. 2. Valuable seed for experimental work stored in the building was part of the loss along with grain and equipment.

Van Nuys, Cal.—The Fernando Valley & Supply Co. plans construction of a new \$200,000 concrete, ultra modern feed and grain storage plant with 90,000 sq. ft. floor space, 3,000 ton capacity concrete storage tank on the site of the one destroyed by fire early Nov. 5. Cause of the fire which burned the company's one story building and two four-story elevators filled with grain, feed stuffs and hay at an estimated loss of \$300,000, is undetermined. It is believed to have started in the hay and grain stored in the four story feed and grain building. The company is one of the largest feed and grain concerns in Southern California, with a mammoth leaf meal plant located in Lancaster, Cal.

COLORADO

Antonio, Colo.—The Antonio Mill & Elevator Co. has started operations at its new mill here. The proprietors are J. B. Yeakley and son, Nate. The mill was host to business men of the community the morning of Nov. 9 when a conducted tour of the plant was a feature of the occasion.

CANADA

Morris, Man.—The Gardenton Milling Co. has opened a new mill here.

Montreal, Ont.—Charles B. M. Esdaile, 70, former president of Montreal Corn Exchange, a member of the firm of Wight & Esdaile, and a leading member of the grain trade here, died Nov. 6, after a long illness.

Calgary, Alta.—The United Grain Growers, Ltd., had an operating profit of \$254,613 for the fiscal year ended July 31, 1938. The company's debt was reduced during the past year by \$197,500, and now stands at \$2,886,000.

Winnipeg, Man.—The N. Bawlf Grain Co. has elected as directors R. W. Milner, G. C. Griffin, W. Pope, H. W. Webster, D. S. Ormond, all of Winnipeg, and H. J. Symington of Montreal. Mr. Milner was re-elected president; C. C. Griffin vice-pres.; Mr. Pope sec'y-treas.

Winnipeg, Man.—H. E. Sellers was elected president and managing director of the Federal Grain, Ltd., recently; A. Thomson was made vice-president; V. M. Tryon, manager; T. H. Rathjen, treasurer; E. W. Neville, sec'y, and R. C. Gage, assistant treasurer.

Regina, Sask.—Saskatchewan Wheat Pool delegates Nov. 8 decided their organization should seek continued operation of the Canadian wheat board with a guaranteed minimum price to growers at time of delivery. The report stated further "that any plan calling for reduction in seeded acreage will not be practical in western Canada."

Toronto, Ont.—Toronto Elevators, Ltd., in the annual statement put the operating loss for the year, due to last year's crop failure, at \$228,570 as against a profit in the previous year of \$392,280. With the advent of another crop year, the conditions which caused this loss of earnings have disappeared. The company spent \$368,000 on capital improvements in spite of bad times, a good part of which went into the completion of a feed plant started in June, 1937.

Winnipeg, Man.—Dr. W. F. Geddes has resigned as chief chemist of the Dominion government's grain research laboratory at Winnipeg and accepted the post as professor of research and agricultural chemistry at the University of Minnesota. Widespread regret is expressed in grain and milling trade circles as a result of his proposed departure. The Winnipeg Grain Exchange sent the following message to Prime Minister Mackenzie King and to Hon. W. D. Euler when it learned of the pending negotiations between the Doctor and the University: "Council of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange urges that in view of Doctor Geddes' outstanding service and reputation in the most important field of research that everything possible should be done by the government to retain his services in the interest of Canadian agriculture."

ILLINOIS

Adair, Ill.—The Farmers Grain Co. has installed a new 15-ton Soweigh Truck Scale.

Serena, Ill.—The grain elevator owned by R. R. Brandenburg was wrecked by high wind the night of Nov. 4.

Findlay, Ill.—The Findlay Grain & Coal Co. has completed the installation of a new grain cleaner at the North elevator.

Urbana, Ill.—J. Burt Porterfield, 67, retired land owner and former grain dealer, died at his home Nov. 20. Interment was at Sidney, Ill.

Langham (Verona p.o.), Ill.—Mark T. Welsh, 70, owner of the Mark T. Welsh Elevator, died in the Morris hospital Oct. 30.

Gridley, Ill.—Ezra Stoller formerly living near Roanoke, has moved here and will manage the new Gridley Milling Co. plant, installed by the Eureka Milling Co.

Long Point, Ill.—John F. McCoy, 80 years old, who operated the Colehower elevator for several years beginning in 1922, died at his home in Streator Nov. 8.

Thawville, Ill.—John Bridson, who recently bot the Thawville Farmers Grain Co. property, took possession Nov. 1. He has moved his family here from Ashkum.

Naples, Ill.—Continental Grain Co. is remodeling its elevator. The cupola is being raised, two legs are being installed and a 1,500-bu. Western Sheller, Western Cleaner and Western Overhead Truck Dump added.

Windstorm damages resulting from high winds of Nov. 4, were reported by the following Illinois firms: the Pfeffer Milling Co., of Lebanon; Postal Milling Co., Mascoutah; Trenton Milling Co. of Trenton; New Baden Milling Co., of New Baden, and the Sullivan Grain Co., at Sullivan, Ill.

Pontiac, Ill.—We are equipping our Swygert and Rugby Elevators with electric power, motors and equipment having been purchased for the purpose, and the rural electric lines are being built. We expect to be in operation within 30 days.—E. P. Benscoter, mgr., Pontiac Farmers Grain Co.

Marissa, Ill.—James McKinley, manager of the Farmers Co-operative Elevator Co. elevator for the last nine years, resigned recently, and will retire from business. Gilbert McKinley, a nephew of Mr. McKinley and assistant for a number of years, has been named manager.

Montezuma (Bedford p.o.), Ill.—The grain elevator on the Illinois river leased by the Terminal Grain Co. of St. Louis is being further improved. The roof has been removed and the structure is being built 20 ft. higher, increasing its storage capacity. Its foundation was waterproofed recently, Watt Construction Co. has the contract.

Eylar (Saunemin p. o.), Ill.—The Saunemin Elevator Co. is installing two new 5-h.p. motors at its local elevator of which Carl Dixon is agent. The company, with headquarters at Saunemin where it has two elevators with 40,000 bus. capacity, also has a 10,000-bu. house at Scovel where B. Fox is agent. The local house has 25,000 bus. capacity. George J. Carlson is the company's manager at Saunemin.

Warsaw, Ill.—A petition by the Farmers Grain & Supply Co. to dismiss a petition for an injunction, filed by the T. P. & W. railroad, was denied in circuit court at Carthage recently. The railroad had filed the injunction petition asking that the elevator company be restrained from building a barge wharf on riverfront property over which the railroad company claims to have authority.

Barnett (Atwater p.o.), Ill.—Fire starting at 8:30 a. m. Nov. 3 when a tractor used in shelling corn backfired and ignited shocks strewn on the ground, threatened the frame elevator of the Farmers Grain Co. and destroyed the scale office. Two large cob piles were burned, flames from the fire scorching the elevator side. A strong south wind blew the flames away from the structure. The elevator is managed by Ray DeBarr for Metzler Bros. of Carlinville.

New Salem, Ill.—The historic old dam and grist mill at the foot of the bluff upon which New Salem is situated, is being restored, a part of the state's restoration plan for this community. The dam is being constructed in the old bed of the Sangamon river which it traversed more than 100 years ago, and the course of the river, changed since then, will be diverted into its old channel. In the reconstruction of the mill, many parts of machinery, made of iron, used in the original plant, will be used again.—P.J.P.

New truck scales, furnished by Fairbanks, Morse & Co., have been installed recently by the following Illinois grain firms: Griswold Farmers Grain Co., Griswold (Cullom p.o.); Leverett Grain Co., Leverett; Spire Elevator Co., Minonk; Lawson Tjordes Co., Gibson City; Cazenovia Co-op. Co., Cazenovia; Elmer Zuek, Lanark; R. B. Stoddard, Minonk; Sidney Grain Co., Sidney; Farmers Elevator Co., Yorkville; H. M. Dewey & Co., Campgrove; E. A. Johnson, Lee; Pfister Hybrid Corn Co., El Paso; E. H. Morris, Crossville; Hoegely Elevator, Nashville.

CHICAGO NOTES

Henry Musgrave, 60, a grain inspector for the state department of agriculture, died Nov. 18 of heart disease in his home here.

The rate of interest for advances on Bs/L for the month of November has been set by the directors of the Board of Trade at 5 per cent per annum.

William E. Hudson, retired grain merchant and a director of the Board of Trade for nine years, died Nov. 19, in Evanston hospital. Mr. Hudson, who was 75 years old, had been a member of the Board of Trade since 1895. He retired five years ago as president of Bartlett Frazier Co. with which he was associated for more than 30 years, joining the firm under its predecessor, the William P. Harvey Co. Mr. Hudson came to Chicago in 1884, working then for the Albert Dickinson Co. Funeral services were held at his home in Wilmette, Ill.

Charles B. Weydman, president of the Rex Grain & Milling Co. and vice-pres. and ass't treasurer of Eastern Grain Elevtr. Corp., Buffalo, has been elected a member of the Board of Trade. Membership certificates in the Board again were sold at \$2,000, the lowest price that has prevailed in many years. Posted offers of certificates were \$2,100 and highest bid at \$1,900.

Beginning Nov. 10, the second week of its initial course of study on the grain and its marketing, the Grain Exchange Institute, sponsored by the Association of Grain Merchants of the Chicago Board of Trade, will add a night class to its program to meet the needs of interested students. The total enrollment, which now passes 235, includes employees of grain commission, receiving or processing firms whose duties prevent them from attending regular afternoon sessions of the institute. Upward of twenty-five separate occupations are represented by the student body.

INDIANA

Charlestown, Ind.—W. Miles Adcock is contemplating a new modern mill for Charlestown.

Craigville, Ind.—The Craigville Elevator Co. recently installed a new seed cleaner.—A.E.L.

Kingsbury, Ind.—The Holmes Supply Co. elevator installed a new corn dump with drag and new leg and sheller.—A.E.L.

Perrysville, Ind.—Leland L. Moore, grain dealer, has been elected a member of the Indiana House of Representatives.

Greencastle, Ind.—The Miller Grain Co. opened its new building Nov. 14. The new feed and grain store is modern in every way.

Mooreland, Ind.—Mooreland Grain Co. has installed a Blue Streak Hammer Mill with electro-magnetic separator, and drag feeder.

North Manchester, Ind.—The Wabash County Farm Buro Co-operative elevator, following its recent remodeling, has been repainted.—A.E.L.

Greensburg, Ind.—Rose & Vogel, newly opened feed store, has installed a Blue Streak Hammer Mill and direct connected electric motor.

Lebanon, Ind.—Clark & Beydler, owners of the grain elevator in South West St., have purchased the Wilhoite coal business. E. R. McGill will be in charge.

Auburn, Ind.—The Auburn Grain Co., Franklin Robinson, proprietor, is a new member recently enrolled by the Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n.—Fred K. Sale, sec'y.

Rising Sun, Ind.—Ray Duncan of Williamsburg, Ky., has purchased an interest in the Glass Roller Mills and will assist Ed Glass in the business. Mr. Glass and Mr. Duncan were formerly associated in Kentucky.

Portland, Ind.—The Haynes Milling Co. has installed a new 20-ton 34x9 ft. scale, furnished by Fairbanks, Morse & Co.

Poseyville, Ind.—The Poseyville Grain & Feed Co., Inc., has installed a new seed and grain cleaner. This is the first machine of its kind in Poseyville and was added to meet a great demand of farmers of this section.

Warren (R. F. D. 3), Ind.—The Belleville Feed Mill, located 4 miles northwest of Warren on a water power site, installed a 50 h.p. diesel engine which will take over the load during periods when low water prevails.—A. E. L.

Galveston, Ind.—We have installed a new Western Corn Sheller, put in a new feeder, and completely rebuilt our corn dump this fall, increasing our corn handling capacity about double what it was before the change.—Bahler Grain & Feed Co.

Pierceton, Ind.—The McCarter Hatchery and Feed Store has installed new, modern mixing and hammer mill equipment in the "Old Feed Mill" on the east side of Pierceton, and will operate a grinding and mixing mill. J. Clair and Foss McCarter are the proprietors and are prepared to give patrons efficient and prompt service. They will continue to conduct their hatchery business in its present location.

Kokomo, Ind.—The grain dealers in this vicinity are organizing into a local organization and are holding their first banquet at the Frances Hotel, Kokomo, on Nov. 29. They plan to meet about once a month, get better acquainted with their competitors and consequently understand each other's problems better, thereby creating a friendlier feeling between them. At the October meeting they elected Hal Thompson of Kokomo president and C. R. Bahler, sec'y.

Atkinson (Oxford r.f.d.), Ind.—A corn sheller being operated just east of the Atkinson Grain Co. elevator Nov. 2 caught fire and for a while threatened the elevator and its contents. The fire started from shucks or dust around the exhaust pipe of the motor sheller. A strong wind fanned the flames and soon the motor truck, pile of corn shucks and cobs were blazing furiously. Prompt action by firemen and volunteers controlled and extinguished the blaze.

Elnora, Ind.—The elevator owned by the Elnora Milling Co. was destroyed by fire that started in the cob house at the rear of the elevator buildings late the night of Nov. 5, and spread rapidly. The elevator, a large frame structure covered by galvanized sheeting, contained 15,000 bus. of wheat, 2,000 bus. of corn, and 2,000 bus. of soybeans, which were burned. The loss was estimated at several thousand dollars, partially covered by insurance. W. S. Dowden is manager of the plant, holding that position for the last 24 years. Cause of the blaze is undetermined.

Williamsport, Ind.—The Robertson Grain Co., M. C. Robertson, proprietor, is building a fire-proof room 48x60 ft., an addition to his elevator and implement property. The new structure will house the scale and Mr. Robertson's private office, which is now located in the elevator building. In addition there will be a large display and parts department and a repair shop, where farm machinery will be overhauled and repaired. The driveway will be enlarged to accommodate large trucks. Mr. Robertson plans to erect another addition later, for implement storage.

Pleasant Mills, Ind.—Albert Mauller, 65, owner of the A. M. Mauller Elevator, was robbed and badly beaten at 9:30 p. m. Nov. 17, by two armed men who escaped with about \$25 in cash and \$90 in checks. The men came to his home near the elevator and pretended to be interested in making a purchase. As he stepped out onto the porch to accompany them they slugged and robbed him. His wife found him lying on the porch when she went to investigate the cause of the disturbance she heard. Mr. Mauller was unable to give a clear description of the men to the sheriff, who was summoned.

IOWA

Akron, Ia.—The Ross Grain Co. has purchased a new 20-ton 34x9 ft. Soweigh Dump Scale.

Council Bluffs, Ia.—The Raven Mineral Feed Milling Co.'s plant was damaged by fire Oct. 29.

Aplington, Ia.—The Piper Grain & Milling Co. recently completed the installation of a new oat huller.

Carpenter, Ia.—A. M. Johnson of Rose Creek, Minn., is the new manager of the Huntington Elevtr. Co. elevator.

Farson, Ia.—Eldon Gummell has succeeded John Burns as manager of the Farson Grain & Lumber Co. elevator.

Redfield, Ia.—E. A. Fuller of Blairsburg has been named new manager of the Des Moines Elevtr. & Grain Co.'s local plant.

Dawson, Ia.—The Stokely Grain Co. has installed a new 25-ton truck scale, automatic registering dial type, and remodeled its office.

Portland, Ia.—Floyd E. Yaggy, second man of the Portland Co-operative Co., was appointed manager to succeed S. C. Hill, deceased.—Art Torkelson.

Iowa Falls, Ia.—Charles H. Comly, 82, who came to Iowa Falls in 1900 and was manager of the elevator on the C. & N. W. tracks for a number of years, died recently at his home.—L.A.G.

Jewell, Ia.—Fire early Nov. 15 destroyed the Farmers Elevtr. Co.'s elevator with an estimated loss of \$20,000, partly covered by insurance. A. E. Kalseim is manager of the plant.—Art Torkelson.

Miles, Ia.—David L. Crawford, salesman for a hybrid corn company, was killed recently, when his automobile ran into a freight locomotive at a crossing on Highway 64 near Wyoming.—A.G.T.

Oskaloosa, Ia.—Members of the co-operative Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of Iowa enjoyed a dinner meeting at the Downing hotel Nov. 8. The meeting was held under the direction of D. E. Edison of Fort Dodge.

Onawa, Ia.—Bill Quilling, of Garner, Ia., has taken possession of the Onawa flour mills, which he purchased from Dr. J. S. Deering. Mr. Quilling is an experienced miller. L. E. Brandt, who has managed the mill, will remain in Onawa for the present.

Lake City, Ia.—L. J. Mighell, 80, who has been in the elevator business at Lake City for more than 50 years, died Oct. 23 at the McVay hospital, where he underwent an operation for the amputation of his leg between the knee and the thigh.—L.A.G.

Livermore, Ia.—Fred Pooch has rented the former Farmers Elevator building, installed new feed grinding equipment and moved his feed grinding station from his residence property to the new location. Power is furnished by a 50 h.p. motor and Mr. Pooch is doing all kinds of grinding.—A.G.T.

Jefferson, Ia.—Elmer Milligan of D. Milligan Sons, recently was in an auto accident west of Des Moines and both he and his wife were injured. Mr. Milligan suffered head injuries, a fractured left leg and severe lacerations. His wife sustained head injuries, cuts and bruises. They were taken to the Iowa Methodist hospital at Des Moines.—Art Torkelson.



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CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Portland, Ia.—S. C. Hill, 79, manager of the Portland Co-operative Co., passed away Nov. 11. He started his grain career in 1889 when he was made manager of the Sheehan mill for the Hunting Elvtr. Co. here, later buying the plant and operating it. For the past 20 years he has managed the Portland Co-op. after selling out to them. He is survived by a son and three daughters.—Art Torkelson, with Lamson Bros. & Co.

Fort Dodge, Ia.—A district conference of the Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n held here the night of Nov. 11 was attended by 80 farmers' elevator managers and directors. Speakers included Paul Mehl and Harold Irwin of the Commodity Exchange administration; Harold Hedges of Washington, D. C., representative of the FCA, and Prof. Frank Robotka, R. C. Bentley and W. T. Maakestad of the Iowa State College extension service.

Blencoe, Ia.—The Blencoe Farmers Elvtr. Co. has leased land just west of Highway 75, about one-half mile south of Blencoe, for the erection of proper barge loading facilities and is planning to ship grain by barge south on the Missouri river. This land is serviced by the highline of the new R.E.A. which runs parallel to the high bank of the river. Construction of the loading facilities is expected to start during the spring of 1939 and at least a part of the grain will be shipped by water next year.

Iowa grain firms recently installing new Fairbanks Truck Scales include City Mills, Guthrie Center; Farmers Elvtr. Co., Marcus; Quaker Oats plants at Osgood (Emmetsburg p.o.); Richards, Radcliff and Sherwood; Farmers Elvtr. Co., Odebolt; Curnes Grain Co., Osceola; White & Ackerman, Popejoy; George S. Vanderzyle Grain Co., Prairie City; Clark Brown Grain Co., Rippey; Farmers Elvtr. Co., Sibley; Farmers Co-operative Elvtr. Co., Hinton; Chickasaw County Equity Co-op. Ass'n, New Hampton, Ia.

Hawkeye, Ia.—Shortage of approximately \$1,000 in the funds of the Farmers Elevator here was discovered by an auditor of the Grain Dealers Ass'n, checking the books after the ass'n sec'y received a letter from T. A. Pfund, manager of the elevator for the last four years, stating a shortage existed. The letter was mailed Nov. 13 from Omaha. Mr. Pfund was last seen in Hawkeye Nov. 12, and his whereabouts at this time is unknown. The elevator is a co-operative one, and is owned by the Omaha bank.

Reinbeck, Ia.—Another method of defrauding the public and victimizing a business firm has been reported. Moeller & Walter, Inc., feed dealers, request that any person receiving a statement purporting to be his account with Moeller & Walter, Inc., mailed by the Affiliated Service of Minneapolis, Minn., claiming to have been engaged to liquidate the accounts of the local firm and to have power of attorney in collecting these accounts, and requesting payments of same be mailed to the Minneapolis concern at once or a sight draft will be drawn thru the Reinbeck Savings bank for the account, notify the Moeller & Walter firm at once. C. H. Moeller, manager of the local company, repudiates the statement of the Minneapolis service agency, claiming his company has no connection with the firm whatsoever, and urges that no money be mailed to Affiliated Service, but that the statement received be turned over to him to aid in the prosecution of these people. A similar system is being fraudulently perpetrated on the Martin Feed Store.

KANSAS

Bennington, Kan.—The Shellabarger Mill & Elvtr. Co. sustained a small loss by high winds in October.

Delphos, Kan.—The Delphos Co-operative Ass'n sustained a small electrical damage early in November.

Topeka, Kan.—E. J. Smiley, former sec'y of the Kansas Grain Dealers Ass'n, is confined to his home because of illness.

Neodesha, Kan.—The W. J. Small Co. has installed corn shelling and grain cleaning equipment in connection with the new elevator recently constructed.

Merriam, Kan.—Community Coal & Feed Co. has completed a new building in which new mill equipment has been installed for its feed department including machinery for custom grinding. Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Fowler are the owners.

Wichita, Kan.—Lightning damage to electrical equipment caused a sizeable loss to the Wichita Flour Mills Co. on Nov. 2.

Seneca, Kan.—Elmer Winterscheidt recently bought the former Koelzer Elevator from the Nemaha Building & Loan, which had acquired the property. He will continue operation of the Winterscheidt Produce Co. in addition to his new business.

Waterville, Kan.—The Blue Valley Grain Co. has completed its new feed mill addition and installation of feed milling equipment. Manager E. W. Dexter announces that the elevator is now equipped to handle farm grinding, no job too small, and that ground feed of almost any local grains will be on hand at all times.

Dodge City, Kan.—The Kansas Grain, Feed & Seed Dealers Ass'n board of directors will meet at Dodge City on Dec. 3 in a midyear business session. Following the meeting they will be served a dinner consisting of wild ducks bagged from the lakes of the prairie which at one time constituted the Dust Bowl.—J. F. Moyer, sec'y.

Stanley, Kan.—The Stanley Co-operative Grain Co.'s elevator was destroyed by fire early the morning of Oct. 29, the loss, partially covered by insurance, put at about \$7,000. Included in the amount was 1,500 bus. of wheat, oats and corn that was in the elevator. Origin of the fire is undetermined. The tiled grain bins and a shed used as a feed room were saved.

Dodge City, Kan.—J. D. Mead, manager of the Wolcott-Lincoln grain brokerage house here for more than 10 years and a former president of the Dodge City board of trade, has retired from active business and will live on his fruit farm in the Rio Grande Valley, near Weslaco, Tex. S. S. Franse, assistant manager of the firm for the last two years and associated with Mr. Mead in the office since it was opened June 1, 1928, succeeded him as manager.

Many grain firms thruout Kansas have installed new truck scales recently, purchased from Fairbanks, Morse & Co. Among them are Jno. McManis Elevator of Goff; Wichita Terminal Elvtr. Co., Leoti; Ponton Grain Co., Simpson; Voss, Verbage Grain & Imp. Co., Downs; Corpstein & Weishaar, Nortonville; H. W. Clayton, Dunlay; Rice Grain Co., Elmdale; Kansas Flour Mills, Cottonwood Falls; A. W. Armstrong, Glade; Stauffer Cammack Grain Co., Columbus; Bailey & Lynch, Cawker City; Farmers Union Co-op. Ass'n, Maplehill; Hart Lumber & Grain Co., Junction City; Asherville, Grain Co., Asherville; Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co., Mt. Hope; Hart Lumber & Grain Co., Randall, Kan.

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GILBERT SCHENK

THE WEEVIL-CIDE COMPANY
1406 West 9th St. Kansas City, Mo.

Dodge City, Kan.—Directors of the Kansas Grain, Feed & Seed Dealers Ass'n will hold a mid-year business meeting at Dodge City Dec. 3 when several important matters of intense interest to the grain trade will be discussed. Any one having a problem of sufficient importance to be considered by the board is requested to prepare it in writing and forward it to J. O. Ross, president, or to the sec'y or the director in their territory. Such matters will be given careful consideration.—J. F. Moyer, sec'y.

Wichita, Kan.—A twister which confined its activities to a 100-ft. swath struck the warehouse of the Red Star Milling Co. shortly after 11:30 p. m. Nov. 2 causing damage estimated at \$10,000 by J. B. McKay, manager. The roof of the long warehouse at the rear of the general office building was torn loose by the wind and tossed to the ground, leaving approximately 6,000 bbls. of flour and feed exposed to the deluge of rain that followed. Huge wooden beams and heavy iron girders were twisted loose and catapulted into the warehouse while sacked feed and flour piled in stacks on the third floor of the building remained unmoved. Heavy brick and concrete pillars which supported the pergola in the Red Star yard west of the warehouse were torn down and the driveway was strewn with debris. Operations at the plant were suspended while employees shoveled and dragged away the wreckage from the driveway and the water soaked warehouse.

KENTUCKY

High winds of Nov. 4 damaged property of the following Kentucky firms: Mill of Conway and Omer, Grove Center; W. C. Boyle, Henderson; Hopkinsville Milling Co.'s Crescent Mill and Climax Mill, Hopkinsville headquarters; Owensboro Milling Co., Owensboro; Magnolia Roller Mills, Magnolia, Ky.

MICHIGAN

Coleman, Mich.—Simons elevator has installed a new bean cleaner.

Stanton, Mich.—C. H. Runciman has leased the Burgess elevator.

St. Louis, Mich.—An electric truck dump has been installed at the O'Melia Horgan mill.

Gagetown, Mich.—Wallace & Morley Co. has installed two fully enclosed motors to drive elevator legs.

Carson City, Mich.—The Carson City Elvtr. Co. has installed a sack elevator driven by a 3-hp. motor.

Williamston, Mich.—The Producers Elevator Co. has installed a McMillan truck dump driven by a 3-hp. motor.

Birch Run, Mich.—A dreadnaught corn cutter and grader has been installed in the Chas. Wolohan elevator.

Belleville, Mich.—The Belleville Milling Co. has installed a corn cutter and grader driven by an electric motor.

Bellevue, Mich.—Anti-friction bearings have been installed on the main line shaft in the F. A. Brown elevator.

McBain, Mich.—The Farmers Warehouse Co. has installed a Nickle Crusher and Feeder ahead of its feed mill.

De Witt, Mich.—Frank E. Eldridge, 70, manager of the Breisch elevator, died at Clinton Memorial hospital Nov. 9.

Decatur, Mich.—A Prater crusher and feeder has been installed ahead of the feed mill in the Decatur Elvtr. Co.'s plant.

Deckerville, Mich.—The Michigan Bean Co. has installed a cleaner, three elevator legs and two fully enclosed motors.

Sidney, Mich.—Delos Baker will install a hammer mill with an electro-magnetic separator driven by a 25-hp. motor.

Onstead, Mich.—Branch & Son recently installed a new 15-ton 22x9 ft. truck scale, bot of Fairbanks, Morse & Co.

Bessemer, Mich.—The Semmerling Bros. have recently installed a hammer mill for the grinding of barley, oats and corn.

Blanchard, Mich.—The Michigan Bean Co. has installed a half ton mixer driven by a 3-hp. fully enclosed electric motor.

St. Johns, Mich.—The St. Johns Agricultural Ass'n has completed the installation of a Blue Streak Hammer Mill equipped with a built-in electro magnetic separator driven by a direct connected 50-hp. motor.

Hamilton, Mich.—The Hamilton Farm Buro has purchased a Molasses Agitator which is to be driven by a 10-hp. fully enclosed motor.

Hillsdale, Mich.—A new filling station adjacent to the feed mill property is being constructed by the Hillsdale Co-operative Co.

Caledonia, Mich.—A Superior grain cleaner driven by a 5-hp. fully enclosed motor has been installed in the Caledonia Farmers elevator.

Bath, Mich.—John McAllister, who formerly operated elevators at Bancroft and Lennon, has leased the Cushman elevator at this station.

Wayne, Mich.—Harry Goodman plans the erection of a modern feed mill on the site of the three story brick feed mill that burned Oct. 23.

St. Charles, Mich.—The Walsh Bean & Grain Co. has purchased for installation a hammer mill, built-in electro magnetic separator, and a feed mixer.

Coldwater, Mich.—The Coldwater Co-operative Co. recently installed a 15-ton 22x9 ft. motor truck scale, purchased from Fairbanks, Morse & Co.

Coral, Mich.—John Lavender & Son of Tru-fant, who purchased the Baldin Estate elevator, are installing an electromagnetic separator ahead of the feed mill.

Breckenridge, Mich.—The Breckenridge Bean & Grain Co. has installed a new No. 99B cleaner and has built a new office and lumber shed detached south of the elevator.

Warren, Mich.—A Prater Crusher and Feeder will be installed ahead of the hammer mill in the plant of the Warren Co-operative Co. This will be driven by a 5-hp. motor.

Arthur (Kees p.o.), Mich.—W. Mueller & Sons have just completed the elevator addition to their feed mill, equipping it with a cleaner, hopper scale and elevator legs driven by electric power.

Midland, Mich.—The repairs are nearly completed to the Michigan Bean Co. elevator which was partially destroyed by fire caused by lightning Aug. 31. The Burrell Engineering Co. has the contract.

Ellsworth, Mich.—The Ellsworth Feed Co., operated by John Timmer, has just installed a hammer mill with a built-in electro magnetic separator and crusher and feeder driven by a 30-hp. motor.

Ottawa Lake, Mich.—Improvements recently made at the H. H. Heiser elevator include a McMillin Truck Dump and a 20-ton Fairbanks Scale. A new attached office building has also been constructed.

Merrill, Mich.—Construction work has been started on the new elevator to be built by the Michigan Bean Co. on the site of the elevator which was totally destroyed by fire Oct. 14. George W. Vasold is the contractor.

Lowell, Mich.—The King Milling Co. has been making improvements to the elevator section of the Superior Mill, installing entirely new underpinnings. The company also is installing an Ellis grain drier in the Forest Mill.

Forest Hill, Mich.—The Harris Milling Co. of Mt. Pleasant, which recently purchased the elevator at this station, has installed a double runner attrition mill equipped with an electro magnetic separator and a No. 54 cleaner.

Hartford, Mich.—A new hammer mill equipped with a built-in electro magnetic separator and driven by a direct connected 30-hp. motor has been installed in the Gleaners Co-operative Elvtr. Co. plant.

Traverse City, Mich.—The Traverse City Farmers Co-operative Co. has installed larger capacity feed grinding equipment consisting of a hammer mill with a built-in electro magnetic separator and a feeder and crusher.

Elkton, Mich.—The Elkton Co-operative Elvtr. Co. has installed a new hammer mill driven by a 60-hp. fully enclosed motor and equipped with a built-in electro magnetic separator to eliminate the tramp iron fire hazard.

Willis, Mich.—Progress is being made on the reconstruction of the L. E. Gorton feed mill which was destroyed by fire last February. The installation of the machinery and electrical equipment will be made by Albert W. Bowerman.

Elkton, Mich.—The Elkton Elvtr. Co. has installed new feed mill equipment, consisting of a hammer mill, a feed mixer, a sheller, an 18-ton truck scale, all driven by fully enclosed motors. They have also installed two new bean pickers.

Quincy, Mich.—The new office of the McKenzie Milling Co. is now complete. There is a one story brick building and basement, well equipped, including an automatic oil burner. A new automatic package packer has been added to the milling machinery.

Fowler, Mich.—Three new fully enclosed electric motors have been installed to operate the south elevator of the Fowler Co-operative Ass'n which was moved across the tracks and attached to the north elevator recently, and is being used for additional storage.

White Pigeon, Mich.—Improvements have been made at the New York Central elevator, operated by Fred Seybert, consisting of the addition of an office attached to the driveway and an electro magnetic separator for the hammer mill and a Fairbanks 15-ton Truck Scale.

North Branch, Mich.—Harry Harper has recently purchased the Webster Elevator and is installing new feed grinding equipment, consisting of a Blue Streak Hammer Mill with built-in magnetic separator and crusher and feeder driven by a 40 hp. motor and a master mixer.

Moline, Mich.—All of the old flour milling machinery has now been removed from the Moline Co-operative Milling Co. plant and a motor-driven double runner attrition mill equipped with an electro magnetic separator has been installed for feed grinding, replacing a smaller grinder.

Durand, Mich.—Carl Yager, living west of the city, is now manager of the feed and grain departments of the Durand Milling Co. Since the illness of Fred Anselm, owner, there has been no one to oversee this work. Mr. Yager was formerly employed at the mill, resigning two years ago.

Paw, Paw, Mich.—Construction of the new \$10,000 grain elevator for the Paw Paw Co-operative Ass'n is underway. The building, of corrugated steel and fireproof, will measure 24x24 ft. and will be a separate unit, located along the railroad tracks on South Kalamazoo St. and will be completed in six weeks when the machinery will be installed.

Alma, Mich.—The Alma Roller Mills plant which was recently purchased by Harris Milling Co. of Mt. Pleasant, is being completely remodeled as a feed grinding and bean handling plant. New equipment installed consists of a double runner attrition mill, a truck dump, a feed mixer, a dust house and a new covered drive. The bean handling equipment has been completely overhauled.

Cass City, Mich.—The Farm Produce Co. is remodeling its feed mill. New equipment consists of a Big Chief Hammer Mill with a built-in Nickle Crusher and Feeder and an electro magnetic separator driven by a 40-hp. fully enclosed motor, a feed mixer driven by a 2-hp. fully enclosed motor, a corn sheller driven by a 5-hp. fully enclosed motor, a Strong-Scott Back-gearred Elevator Head Drive driven by a 3-hp. fully enclosed motor, a ½-hp. fully enclosed motor to drive another elevator leg.

Shelby, Mich.—The Shelby Flour Mill, formerly operated by the late Al Near, has been purchased by Burt O. Kelly and son, Howard, the new owners taking possession of the business Nov. 16. Since the death of Mr. Near the business has been operated by Wesley Near and Mr. and Mrs. Frank Woodhouse. Mr. Kelly was formerly in the oil business as a distributor.

Saginaw, Mich.—The Michigan Bean Shippers Ass'n has become a party to the action being brought before the administrator of the new wage and hour act by Michigan bean growers for exemption of country elevator employees. Any increase in the wages of employees of the bean elevators, the Ass'n contends, must come out of the amount the farmer receives for his beans. Avoidance of this reduction, it said in its petition, was the reason Congress provided the exemption. A hearing was held Nov. 14 at Washington.

Elsie, Mich.—Fire, believed to have started on the floor above the furnace early Nov. 15 completely destroyed the new Elsie elevator, feed mill and one large storage shed, together with a large quantity of wheat, oats and other grains and seven carloads of beans ready for shipment. The office building connected with the elevator was also damaged. Other storage buildings, coal shed and lumber shed were saved. The loss is estimated at \$50,000 with partial insurance. The elevator is one of a group owned by the Ithaca Roller Mills, and is operated by Herbert J. Smith and his son, William Smith. Just four years ago the previous elevator owned by the company was burned. It was rebuilt at once, with modern machinery for bean picking, feed grinding and other elevator operations installed. The beanery employed 20 women. Plans are already underway for the construction of another modern elevator and feed mill to replace the burned structure.

MINNESOTA

Canby, Minn.—A new Soweigh Scale has been purchased by the B. Erickson Elevator.

Virginia, Minn.—The Virginia Co-operative Society building and stock was heavily damaged by fire Oct. 26.

Tintah, Minn.—A 10-ton, 26-ft. scale was installed here recently for the Kent Doran Grain Co. T. E. Ibberson Co. had the contract.

Worthington, Minn.—A new 20-ton, 26-ft. scale was installed here recently for the Farmers Co-operative Co. T. E. Ibberson had the contract.

Lismore, Minn.—Repairs were made and a modern cleaner was installed at the Jno. E. Greig Elevator recently. T. E. Ibberson Co. did the work.

Wanamingo, Minn.—A new cleaner for processing barley, with a Fairbanks, Morse Motor, was installed recently for the Farmers Elvtr. Co. by the T. E. Ibberson Co.

Clara City, Minn.—A new 20-ton, 28-ft. scale fitted with Strong-Scott Dumps was installed here recently for the Clara City Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Ass'n. The T. E. Ibberson Co. made the installation.

Jasper, Minn.—The Farmers Co-operative Elvtr. Co. is increasing its elevator capacity by raising the cupola 7 ft. New equipment is being added which will greatly facilitate the handling of grain.

Anoka, Minn.—A fire Oct. 9 which started in the basement of the Unity Mills feed mill caused a loss estimated at several thousand dollars. Hundreds of sacks of flour, feed and grain were damaged by water.

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Duluth, Minn.—Governor Benson has appointed John L. Nelson, Crookston, Minn., to serve as a member of the board of grain appeals at Duluth, succeeding M. H. Wellman of Frazee, Minn. The term of office expires Aug. 1, 1941.

Minneapolis, Minn.—General Mills, Inc., will construct a one story building, separate from other buildings in the same block, to be used for chemical research purposes. The structure will probably be of reinforced concrete, with basement.

Redwood Falls, Minn.—Elmer Fluegge, formerly of New Ulm, has entered upon his duties in charge of the feed mill department of the Eagle Roller Mill Co.'s new elevator here. He is an experienced feed mill operator and fully capable of handling that branch of the local mill's business.

Minneapolis, Minn.—Quick Meal Cereal Co., Inc., has been incorporated to engage in the manufacturing, processing of and dealing in food products. Incorporators are J. E. McNeice, G. F. Thompson, John H. Bliss, Clifford Mason, Beatrice Mason, Frank E. Retzlaff, W. W. Otto, all of Minneapolis.

Red Wing, Minn.—Arnold Kaehler, formerly of Lake City, Minn., is the originator of a new cereal formula which is now on the market under the trade name of "Sturdiwheat." Mr. Kaehler has formed a company in association with the Red Wing Milling Co. for the manufacture of the new product.

The following Minnesota grain firms have installed new truck scales, purchased from Fairbanks, Morse & Co., recently: Mitchell Bros., Big Lake; E. A. Brown, Jasper; J. M. Sample, Spring Valley; Elmer Martin, Millville; Port Authority of St. Paul; Fleischman Malt- ing Co., Minnesota Lake; Co-operative Elvtr. Co., Windom; Farmers Elvtr. & Trading Co., Eldred; Farmers Co-operative Elvtr., Hector; National Atlas Elvtr. Co., Alvarado; Sorenson Grain & Coal Co., Clarks Grove; Merchants & Farmers Elvtr. Co., and Belgrade Milling Co., Belgrade; Farmers Elvtr. Co., Halstad; Independent Elvtr. Co., Alvarado; Farmers Elvtr. Co., Le Sueur.

MISSOURI

Mexico, Mo.—The Producers Grain Co. recently installed a new truck scale, purchased from Fairbanks, Morse & Co.

Wentzville, Mo.—The local Missouri Farmers Ass'n is erecting a new corn elevator on its property and new machinery will be installed immediately upon completion of the building.

Pattonsburg, Mo.—The Pattonsburg Grain & Produce Co. will be made the centralization point of Northwest Missouri for wholesale distribution of feed, flour, etc., for the Co-op. Stores. Earl Shipps, mgr., will be in active charge of operation.

St. Louis, Mo.—Effective with election next January, the St. Louis Merchants Exchange voted to reduce the number of directors of the exchange from 13 to 9. Commission rates on millfeed futures orders between members were reduced \$2.50 per 100 tons, and 75c for job lots of 25 tons each. No change was made in commission rates for non-members.

Kansas City, Mo.—The ninth annual national collegiate grain judging contest, sponsored by the Kansas City Board of Trade and Kansas City Chamber of Commerce, will be held at the Board of Trade building Nov. 21. C. A. Helm, professor of field crops at the University of Missouri, will be in charge of the contest, assisted by W. R. Crispin and M. Schuler of the U. S. Department of Agriculture; L. E. Hawkins, agricultural commissioner of the Chamber of Commerce, and D. C. Bishop and Frank M. Stoll of the Board of Trade. John H. Parker, director of the Kansas Wheat Improvement Ass'n will be guest speaker at the dinner, telling of the wheat improvement program followed in Kansas. E. C. Meservey, Jr., vice-president of the Board of Trade, will present the awards.

St. Louis, Mo.—Dean S. Fisk, manager of the Memphis branch of Cargill, Inc., has been transferred to St. Louis, replacing Loren W. Johnson, who has been recalled to the Minneapolis office.

Richmond, Mo.—Six buildings of the Hammer Grain & Produce of Richmond, including a 65 year old mill, were destroyed by fire Nov. 16 at an estimated loss of \$75,000—three times the amount of insurance carried on the destroyed property. Dust explosion in one of the mill buildings is alleged to have preceded the fire.

MONTANA

The Occident Elvtr. Co. plants at Madoc, Mont., and Dooley, Mont., have installed new Fairbanks Truck Scales.

Westby, Mont.—The Farmers Grain & Trading Co. recently installed a new truck scale, purchased from Fairbanks, Morse & Co.

Bozeman, Mont.—Alex Swanson, feed and fuel merchant, suffered several broken ribs and severe bruises when his car left the road on a hill, and rolled over three times. He is confined to his home, his injuries complicated by a severe congestion in the chest cavity.

NEBRASKA

Strausville (Falls City R.F.D. 4), Neb.—We will install a new truck dump as soon as rural electrification comes by.—W. E. Kentoff.

Lebanon, Neb.—James Cotter has moved his family here from Marion and entered upon his duties as manager of the Lebanon Equity Elevator.

Fremont, Neb.—The Farmers Union Co-operative Ass'n will erect a new concrete block office building at a cost of \$500, replacing the old office at the local elevator. John Lubker, Jr., is manager of the plant.

The following Nebraska grain firms recently installed new motor truck scales, purchased from Fairbanks, Morse & Co.: Fremont Farmers Union Co-op. Ass'n, Fremont; Farmers Elvtr. Co., Hallam; Kramer Farmers Union Ass'n, Kramer; Nebraska Consolidated Mills, Omaha; Pickrell Farmers Elvtr. Co., Pickrell; A. Klein Elevator, Pleasanton; Harris & Rasser Elvtr. Co., Red Cloud, Neb.

Platte Center, Neb.—Fire late the afternoon of Nov. 11 at the Platte Center Mill owned by M. C. Vanderheiden caused between \$5,000 and \$8,000 damage. Only quick work on the part of the fire department saved the structure from total loss, Mr. Vanderheiden stated. The fire started on the first or second floor, shooting thru the elevator shaft to the roof. Cause of the blaze is undetermined. Milling operations will be resumed as soon as repairs can be made.

Neligh, Neb.—Joe W. Spirk, for many years manager of the S. F. Gilman Mill Co., has purchased the milling company from the heirs of Mr. Gilman and the business has been incorporated under the name, The Neligh Mills. The mill has been owned for the last 40 years by the late S. F. Gilman, and since his death by his estate. The charter of the S. F. Gilman Mill Co. recently expired and the decision to sell to Mr. Spirk followed.

OMAHA LETTER

George C. Johnson, for many years an active member of the Omaha Grain Exchange, died at his home in Omaha Nov. 9.

A. A. Nixon, Twenty-seventh and N streets, Omaha, has been granted a building permit for the erection of a grain elevator and warehouse costing \$7,500.

A grain sorghum market may be established on the Omaha Grain Exchange, according to an announcement made by Fred E. Siefer, sec'y of the Nebraska Grain Improvement Ass'n. Frank P. Manchester, Grain Exchange sec'y, said some grain sorghum has been handled thru the exchange, but none actually sold here.

At the annual election Nov. 9, F. C. Bell and R. M. Scoular were re-elected directors of the Omaha Grain Exchange for a three-year term, and R. E. Miller was elected a director. The new board of directors met Nov. 15 and elected J. L. Welsh president. Other officers elected were F. C. Bell, treasurer of the Exchange, first vice-pres.; R. E. Miller, second vice-pres.; R. M. Scoular, treasurer; Frank P. Manchester, for 29 years sec'y of the Exchange, will continue in that office.

FROM the Babson "World Outlook" London cable:--

"Spain—on the road to peace.

Italy—Mussolini passed his peak. Germany—going somewhere whether we like it or not.

Russia—great army and air force.

England—in strong position—

credit high—rapidly re-arming—

and if the United States has the guts to back her up the troubles

of the world will soon quiet

down." And we add--A

Merry Christmas to you.

LOWELL HOIT & CO.

NEW ENGLAND

Middletown, Conn.—Clifford M. Blatchley has resigned his position with Meech & Stoddard, Inc., and has formed a new company, Blatchley & Ballard, Inc., which will engage in the wholesale grain and feed business on a brokerage and jobbing basis. Mr. Blatchley has been associated with Meech & Stoddard for nearly 30 years, having been an officer of the company and an assistant treasurer since 1921. In addition to Mr. Blatchley will be his two sons, Sherman C. and Milton M. Blatchley, and N. B. Ballard, of East Hartford, who has been connected with the Meech company for the last 20 years.

NEW JERSEY

Columbus, N. J.—The C. W. Brick Milling Co.'s plant was destroyed by fire of undetermined origin Nov. 9. The conflagration that resulted nearly wiped out the town.

NEW YORK

Buffalo, N. Y.—Lamson Bros. & Co. have placed a desk on the Corn Exchange floor with direct Chicago wire.

Scottsville, N. Y.—George W. Haxton & Co. has installed a Eureka No. 3 Double Air Bean and Grain Separator and 5 h. p. motor.

Brockport, N. Y.—A Superior grain cleaner and additional electric motors have been installed in the George W. Haxton Elevator.

New York, N. Y.—John Hartley Parry of the Bunge North American Grain Corp. has been elected to regular membership in the Produce Exchange.

Groveland, N. Y.—The G.L.F. Stores have installed a Superior cleaner and 20 h. p. motor in the Murray L. Gamble elevator which they are leasing.

Rochester, N. Y.—The coal dealers in all towns and cities have now banded together and are demanding action from the Dept. of Agriculture of the State and also the Public Service Commission seeking new legislation to curb truckers.—Emil A. Schumann.

Buffalo, N. Y.—The Electric Elevator, a 2,000,000 bu. plant, owned by the Eastern Grain Elvtr. Corp., has been opened after being idle for two years. The steamer U. S. Gypsum docked there recently to unload 298,000 bus. of wheat. This is the 16th of Buffalo's 18 elevators to be placed in operation this year, the Nisbet and Connecting Terminal being still inactive.

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Buffalo, N. Y.—When a slide started in a pile of limestone on the heavily loaded dock of the Michigan Limestone & Chemical Co. across the river from the Superior Elevator, recently, the pile of stone going to the bottom of the river threw a heavy wave in such a manner as to move the SS. "Tomlinson," docked at the elevator and in process of being loaded, twisting and damaging the elevator's two marine legs and equipment to the amount of \$25,000.—G.E.T.

Batavia, N. Y.—Immediate reinstatement, with back pay, of 18 former employees of the Batavia plant of the Co-operative GLF Produce, Inc., was recommended recently in the intermediate report of L. Richard Insirillo, trial examiner of the NLRB. The examiner, in his report, said he found that the co-operative has "interfered with, restrained and coerced its employers in their right to self organization" and had instituted a "lockout" against the 18 workers following a strike in April. The report named the CIO affiliated United Cannery, Agricultural, Packing and Allied Workers Union as the exclusive bargaining agency for all the bean pickers at the company's Batavia plant.

NORTH DAKOTA

Arthur, N. D.—Fire originating in a furnace room did considerable damage to the Farmers Elevator Company corn drier on Oct. 27.

Nanson, N. D.—A new 10-ton scale was installed recently for the National Atlas Elevators, and other repairs were made. The T. E. Ibberson Co. had the contract.

Bowbells, N. D.—Arrangements for a state charter for the farmers co-operative elevator being organized here under the sponsorship of the Farmers Union Grain Terminal Ass'n have been completed, according to an announcement made by the temporary board of directors of which R. A. Owings is chairman. A meeting was held Oct. 25 when elevator stock was subscribed to thru the F.S.A. plan.

Hettinger, N. D.—Timely discovery and prompt and efficient action on the part of the owner, firemen and volunteers, saved the Duncanson Elevator from destruction by fire the afternoon of Oct. 29. Sparks flying from a loosened pulley attached to an electric motor started the blaze, which was discovered by a passing railroad crew. By the time the alarm was sounded a hole had been burned in the north wall and flames were making rapid headway. Mr. Duncanson and fellow employees fought the fire from the inside of the building, holding it under control until firemen arrived.

The following North Dakota grain firms have installed new Fairbanks Truck Scales: Garske Elvtr. Co., Garske; Farmers Elvtr. Co., Cavalier; Farmers Elvtr. Co., Wyndmere; Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co., Fairdale; Cargill, Inc., plants at Calvin, Easby, Colfax and De Villo (Fairmont p.o.); Elk Valley Farmers Elvtr. Co., Larimore; National Atlas Elvtr. Co. plants at Easby, Dresden and Loma; Farmers Shipping & Supply Co., Edmore; Monarch Elvtr. Co., plants at Mercer, Elgin and Neche; Farmers Union Elvtr. Co., Buxton; Occident Elvtr. Co., Northgate and Thelan; Overly Co-operative Elvtr. Co., Overly; Wales Farmers Elvtr. Co., Wales; Valley Grain Co., Warwick; Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co., Hannah; Osborne-McMillan, Hankinson; Genoa Equity Co-op. Elvtr. Co., Genoa (Norwich p.o.), N. D.

OHIO

Willshire, O.—The Straub Feed Mill has installed a new feed grinder.

Bellevue, O.—Bellevue Farmers Grain Co. has installed a Sidney Combined Sheller and Cleaner.

Janesville, O.—W. E. Bruce has opened a feed store here in the Friday building. He has been engaged in the milling business here for a number of years.

Loudonville, O.—Loudonville Equity Co. recently purchased a Kelly Duplex Corn Sheller with motor drive.

Columbiana, O.—A small fire loss occurred on Oct. 9 to the Columbiana County Farm Bureau Co-operative Ass'n.

Okolona, O.—The Okolona Grain Co. sustained a small loss when high winds damaged its property Nov. 8.

Metamora, O.—The Metamora Elvtr. Co. reported small damage sustained at its plant during high winds on Nov. 4.

Fletcher, O.—The Fletcher Grain & Supply Co. is installing a Hess Direct Heat Drier in a concrete building adjacent to its elevator.

Fort Recovery, O.—Fort Recovery Equity Exchange recently purchased a Jacobson Hammer Mill from the Sidney Grain Machinery Co.

Oxford, O.—Peoria Grain Co. recently purchased a Kelly Duplex Hammer Mill and a one-ton capacity feed mixer with motor drive.

Atlanta, O.—Thieves entered the C. E. Groce Elevators the night of Oct. 24, blasted open the safe, but gained nothing for their efforts.

Ottoville, O.—The Odenweller Milling Co. recently installed a new 15-ton 22x9-ft. truck scale, purchased from Fairbanks, Morse & Co.

Attica, O.—Kenneth J. Heabler filed suit Nov. 10 at Tiffin asking dissolution of the partnership firm of Heabler & Heabler, operating a flour mill and grain elevator here.

Marion, O.—The two new storage bins under construction for Old Fort Mills, Inc., have been completed and are already filled with beans, each bin containing approximately 100,000 bus.

Toledo, O.—The Ohio Grain, Mill and Feed Dealers Ass'n will hold its 60th annual convention June 18, 19 and 20, 1939, at the Commodore Perry Hotel in Toledo.—W. W. Cummings, sec'y.

Columbus, O.—New members recently enrolled by the Ohio Grain, Mill & Feed Dealers Ass'n are the Tipp Roller Mills, Tippecanoe City, O., and Harry E. Imel, Ft. Recovery, O.—W. W. Cummings, sec'y.

Lancaster, O.—Work of rebuilding the C. F. Mondhank Elevator, swept by a \$10,000 fire on Oct. 5, is already underway. A frame warehouse and the elevator, constructed of vitrified block, will be remodeled.

Fremont, O.—Irvin T. Fangboner, 66, president of Irvin T. Fangboner Co., in the grain and feed business for many years operating country elevators, died at his home Nov. 11. His father, John Fangboner, is a retired hay and grain dealer.

Coshocton, O.—After Nov. 1 we will be located in the building at the rear of 215 N. 3rd St., Coshocton. There will be no change in our business policies or method of operation, except that we are installing grinding and mixing equipment, with a view to offering more complete service to our customers.—Fisher Elevator.

OKLAHOMA

El Reno, Okla.—Canadian Mill & Elvtr. Co. sustained a small loss in windstorm Nov. 2.

Hopeton, Okla.—The Farmers Co-operative Ass'n Elevator was damaged by high winds early in November.

Okeene, Okla.—The warehouse of the Farmers Union Co-operative Elvtr. Co. was badly damaged by wind Nov. 2.

Many Oklahoma grain firms have installed new truck scales recently, among them being the Farmers Co-op. Exchange at Bessie; Coltry Grain Co., Kremlin; Major Co. Mill & Supply Co., Fairview; Kay County Co-op. Ass'n, Sumpter (Braman p.o.); Farmers Elvtr. Co., Hennessey; R. F. Wells Grain Co., Beaver; Frank Gaines, Fairland; Custer City Farmers Co-op. Exchange, Custer City; Carrier Mill & Elvtr. Co., Carrier. The scales were purchased from Fairbanks, Morse & Co.

Checotah, Okla.—Fire early Oct. 29 destroyed the plant of the Checotah Mill & Elvtr. Co. with a loss estimated at \$35,000. C. P. Futrel, owner and operator of the elevator, which he built in 1928, stated \$20,000 worth of machinery and \$15,000 worth of feed stored in the structure, were destroyed. Only part of the structure and its contents was insured. The flames started in the south corner of the building and quickly spread thru a storage room containing between 10,000 and 15,000 bus. of corn. The elevator was one of the finest in eastern Oklahoma. Feed manufactured at the mill was shipped thruout the nation. Mr. Futrell stated the mill will not be rebuilt.

PACIFIC NORTHWEST

Portland, Ore.—The proposed 2% transactions tax only for the state of Oregon was defeated in the election by a vote of 2 to 1.—F. K. H.

Colfax, Wash.—Benjamin Franklin Owsley, 72, manager of the Kerr Gifford Grain Co. in Dayton, Walla Walla and Colfax for 40 years, died Oct. 26 at La Grande, Ore.

Kennewick, Wash.—Alfred Charles Amon, well known feed dealer, was recently elected president of Kennewick's Chamber of Commerce. He is a former mayor of the town.

Bickleton, Wash.—The Mauer Bros. Feed Store has been bought by Freeres of Goldendale who also owns and operates the new mill at the site of the old Cervený mill destroyed by fire some years ago.

Wapato, Wash.—The Reservation Feed Mill has constructed a basement under the mill at the rear of its plant, to house the steam boiler which is used for steaming grain for rolling and will also be used for storage.

Salem, Ore.—G. Allen Brown, for the past seven years manager of Interstate Associated Creameries of Portland, has been named director of the state's new bureau of agricultural and industrial marketing.—F. K. H.

Portland, Ore.—Harold Sanford, for many years connected with Henry Collins, feed broker, is now manager of the Portland offices of Continental Grain Co. He comes of a grain family, his father having been in the trade of the Pacific Northwest for many years.—F.K.H.

Seattle, Wash.—Ray Maier, chief grain buyer of Albers Bros. Milling Co., recently resigned, effective immediately. He has made no announcement of his future plans except that he will return to Portland, Ore., where he was with Albers Bros. before coming to Seattle.

Prineville, Ore.—M. A. Anderson of Salem, representing the Valley Seed & Flour Co. of that city, has tentatively leased the county's old machinery shed for the chopping of alfalfa hay and the mixing of the fibre with molasses for stock and poultry feed. New machinery will be installed for the purpose.

Okanogan, Wash.—The property known as the Judge Brown place has been sold and converted into a feed store to be known as the Farmers Feed Store, with Ralph Walton as manager. Repairs and alterations are being made and the basement will be fitted up for installation of a hammer mill to do custom grinding.

Othello, Wash.—When practically 66% per cent of the employees of the Milwaukee Grain Elvtr. Co. walked out on strike Nov. 1, asking for a higher pay scale, the remaining 33% per cent of employees, a return of 33% per cent to work and an addition of 33% per cent of new employees, kept the work going on within an hour and a half after the inception of the strike.

Spokane, Wash.—D. B. Long, Spokane manager of the Pillsbury Flour Mills Co., was elected president of the Spokane Grain Merchants Ass'n; Ray Swift of the Greely Elevator Co. was chosen vice-president; directors elected are John McVey, Cliff Kyle and W. A. Mitchell. The directors and officers will meet soon to elect a sec'y; it is expected the present sec'y, Richard Stephens, will be re-elected.

Prosser, Wash.—After having been closed for nearly three months following the big fire early in September, Fry's Alfalfa Mill has been rebuilt and is now in full operation. The new addition was built alongside the packing room and warehouse and is 24x80 ft. in size and 20 ft. high. A new cutter with 50-h.p. motor has been installed and the capacity of the mill has been increased from 9 to 14 tons per shift.

STRATTON GRAIN CO.

MILWAUKEE, WIS.

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MILL FEEDS — FEED PRODUCTS — BY-PRODUCTS

Consignments and Future Orders Solicited

Portland, Ore.—The present agricultural policy of the United States was condemned by Clarence Henry, public relations director of the Chicago Board of Trade, in an address before Portland Kiwanis club. He branded present theories in agricultural economy as a "defeatist policy" and pointed out that there is a market in Europe for surplus wheat but pegged prices and other practices prevent its sale. "Agriculture is our basic industry. Its revival and prosperity are of paramount interest to every citizen."—F. K. H.

Bellingham, Wash.—The Farley Feed Co., recently incorporated under the name of Farley-Clark, Inc., held the formal opening of its new business at the old location of the Feed Co., Nov. 5. J. B. Clark, for 20 years connected with the Missoula Mercantile Co. operating a line of feed mills and elevators in Montana, is in charge of the business. The store building has been remodeled and a full line of feeds for both poultry and dairy stock will be manufactured and handled, and in the near future the company will put in a fertilizer mixing plant.

Spokane, Wash.—E. L. Sammons, chief grain warehouse examiner for the state of Washington, and with the department since 1925, recently resigned his position and, effective Nov. 1, became associated with the Lawrence Warehouse Co., a nationwide bonded warehousing organization. He will be a field warehouse examiner with headquarters in Spokane, not only in grain, but in other commodities which operate under the Lawrence Warehouse System. His territory will embrace interior Washington and Oregon warehouses. His initial work will be in the Portland offices of the company before assuming his duties in the country.

SOUTH DAKOTA

Estilline, S. D.—U. S. Giles, formerly of Orient, is now manager of the Estilline Co-operative Grain Co. elevator.

Raymond, S. D.—A new Strong-Scott Dump was installed recently for the Eagle Roller Mill Co. by the T. E. Ibberson Co.

Orient, S. D.—Merle Davis, of Rockham, has succeeded U. S. Giles as manager of the Ree Valley Farmers Co-operative Ass'n elevator.

South Dakota grain firms installing new truck scales recently include National Atlas Elvtr. Co., Ramona; Cargill Elvtr. Co., Peever; Osborne McMillan, Lemmon; and J. J. Mullaney & Son of Hurley.

Frankfort, S. D.—The South Dakota Wheat Growers Ass'n has leased the Frankfort Mill & Elvtr. Co.'s elevator here and will operate it in connection with its own elevator. Joe Welder, former manager of the leased elevator, will move to Eureka.

SOUTHEAST

Dry Fork, Va.—The Dry Fork Milling Co. is now occupying its new home, a brick structure of 150-bbl. capacity. Ed Jones is proprietor.

Blue Ridge, Ga.—Corn's feed store was destroyed by fire Oct. 29.

Manning, S. C.—The Riverton Milling Corp. is opening a flour mill here.

Greenville, Miss.—The Mississippi Valley Grain & Feed Co. recently installed a new 20-ton Fairbanks Truck Scale with 34x9 ft. platform.

Orlando, Fla.—The Howard Grain Co. has opened a new branch here, and will handle a complete line of feed, poultry and dairy equipment.

Greenville, Miss.—The Mississippi Valley Grain & Feed Co. is installing a large Hess Drier in connection with the new elevator they have just completed at this point. The plant is built to take care of the large amount of corn which is now being raised in this section.

TEXAS

Clarendon, Tex.—The Clarendon Grain Co. has extended its term of existence forty years from Nov. 5, 1938.

Dallas, Tex.—W. Lee O'Daniel, flour-mill owner, who campaigned with a hill-billy band, was elected governor of Texas on the Democratic ticket at the recent election.—P. J. P.

Fort Worth, Tex.—New members recently admitted into membership by the Texas Grain and Feed Dealers Ass'n are Texas Flour Mills, Galveston, and the Farmers Elvtr. Co., Inc., of White Deer, Tex.—G. E. Blewett, sec'y.

Fort Worth, Tex.—Harry G. Johnson, 51, well known in the wholesale grain business, in which he was active for many years, and lately in the grain brokerage business in Fort Worth, died suddenly of a heart attack at his home the night of Nov. 8.

Fort Worth, Tex.—O. W. Harper, former chemist for the Fort Worth Grain and Cotton Exchange laboratory, his wife and three children were found dead in their home here the morning of Dec. 10, with some empty cyanide cans in the house.

Hereford, Tex.—Alton Fraser, wholesale grain and oil dealer, and W. T. Stedman, until recently superintendent of Universal Mills, Fort Worth, are associated in building a 300 bbl. flour mill here. Machinery for the plant was recently purchased from a mill in Virginia and the new mill should be completed before the new crop.

Fort Worth, Tex.—Forty representatives of the Texas grain and milling industry met at the Hotel Texas in Fort Worth recently and decided upon a petition asking Congress to give flour and feed millers and grain operators the same latitude as to minimum hours under the Wage-Hour Law as that allowed cotton-seed oil mills. The meeting was sponsored by the Texas Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n, thru its sec'y, G. E. Blewett. A com'te composed of Robert Wendland, Temple; E. G. Barks, Tulia; Gus Crans, Fort Worth, was appointed by W. B. Chambers, president of the Ass'n, to prepare the petition.

WISCONSIN

Auburndale, Wis.—T. R. Hansen of the Auburndale Supply Co., feed dealers, has purchased the poultry business of S. E. Lueptow here.—H. C. B.

Beloit, Wis.—Alfred Welch, 51, an employee of the Krause Brothers Flour & Feed Co. here for the last 20 years, died Nov. 15 in a local hospital.—H. C. B.

Wausau, Wis.—Edgar J. Smith, of Montgomery, Minn., has moved to Wausau and accepted a position as office manager of the flour mill which will be opened in the near future.

Campbellsport, Wis.—Bauer Bros. feed mill recently installed a new Strong-Scott Mill with a pneumatic system and a 15-ton 22x9 ft. Fairbanks Scale. The T. E. Ibberson Co. did the work.

Superior, Wis.—J. L. Levens, chief grain inspector for Wisconsin, is instructor of a new class in the inspection and grading of grain started Nov. 15 at the vocational school here.—H. C. B.

Milwaukee, Wis.—James P. Hessburg has been in Buffalo for the past three weeks in the interest of Archer-Daniels-Midland Co. During Mr. Hessburg's absence his place here has been filled by L. J. Beck.

Stone Lake, Wis.—A. A. Bergeron & Co. of Rice Lake has taken over the A. P. Rustong feed store and will operate it as a branch of the local plant. Mr. Rustong, proprietor for many years, died recently.

Milwaukee, Wis.—Joseph E. Mabbett, manager of the Postal Telegraph Co. office on the floor of the Exchange for many years, passed away on Nov. 8, at his home after a lingering illness. "Joe" was a popular man among the traders of the Exchange.

Spring Valley, Wis.—The Valley Elvtr. Co. has purchased the former New Richmond Elevator property at Spring Valley. The office building has been torn down and a building 26x32 ft. in size is being erected, to be used as a chicken hatchery, and operated in connection with the elevator and warehouse business.

Milwaukee, Wis.—On Oct. 19, in addition to amending the charter of the Milwaukee Grain & Stock Exchange, thus empowering the board of directors to appoint a Trust Co. as trustee of the gratuity fund in place of the com'te which formerly acted as trustee, an amendment to the rules of the Exchange was also adopted creating the office of ass't sec'y and ass't treasurer. On Oct. 31 an amendment to the rules relative to elevator charges was adopted by the Exchange.

Superior, Wis.—Announcement was made last week of the reappointment of Charles Peacock, Superior, as a member of the Wisconsin state grain and warehouse commission by Governor La Follette. His term will expire in Feb., 1941. Douglas county, in which the city of Superior is located, recently gave the supervisors authority to appoint a three-man com'te to study a proposal for waiving taxes on the properties of the Standard Milling Co. The plant was closed last Summer. Mayor Ostby presented a plan for buying the milling properties and reopening the Daisy mill.—F.G.C.

The grasshopper situation was considered Nov. 20 and 21 at a meeting of the entomologists of the United States and 24 states in the Hotel Fontenelle, Omaha.

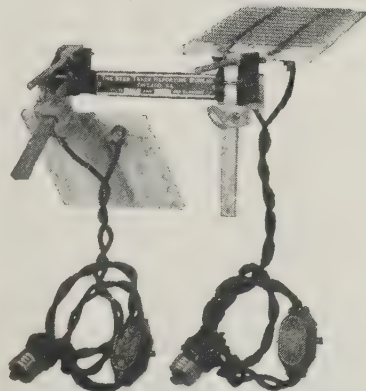
Price Control by Government Challenged

A three-judge federal court heard argument Nov. 18 on the petition of the city of Atlanta, Ga., asking an injunction to restrain the United States Bituminous Coal Commission from establishing minimum prices.

The city has a contract with a Kentucky company for 10,000 tons of slack coal at 93 cents a ton, against a new Commission price of \$2.05 per ton.

City attorneys said the act was intended to control production of coal, which was an invasion of state rights; that the commerce clause of the constitution did not give Congress price fixing powers, and that the power to regulate was not a power to burden interstate commerce.

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CHICAGO, ILL.

Car Loading at Country Points

By FRED M. SMITH, chairman Educational Com'te, Federal Grain Supervision.

Relative uniformity in character has always been considered as a necessary condition in a car load of grain if a representative sample is to be secured for inspection purposes. An inspector's grade can be no better than his sample; hence, accuracy in securing a sample representative of the entire lot is a condition precedent to accuracy in grading. The securing of a thoroly representative sample from every lot of grain is just as important as the final determination of the true grade.

During recent years much consideration and attention have been given to the proper loading and leveling of car lots of grain both at country points and in terminal grain markets. Country shippers and elevator operators appreciate the fact that it is in their interest to load grain so as to permit accurate sampling for inspection purposes. Otherwise controversies arise concerning the true grade of the grain, and frequent appeals are called involving discounts in price which could have been avoided if the grain had been properly loaded. While great improvement in the manner in which grain is loaded has been effected by educational campaigns, there is still room for further improvement in some regions, particularly with respect to heavily loaded cars.

The American Railway Ass'n poster on car loading which has been widely distributed thruout grain producing areas of the country has been most effective in securing recognition of the rule requiring a twenty-four inch space for sampling purposes from the roof of the car to the surface of the leveled grain. Few railroad representatives ever urge the loading of grain above this limit, no matter what the marked carrying capacity of the car may be.

Grain trade associations and inspection departments have cooperated with Federal Grain Supervision in campaigns to discourage fraudulent loading of grain with concealed inferior portions for the purpose of securing grades higher than those to which the grain is properly entitled. The provisions of the United States Grain Standards Act have been invoked in numerous instances to discourage and penalize the improper loading of grain.

A most encouraging feature of the campaign to encourage even loading of cars of grain, particularly at country points, is the few instances encountered in which grain shippers persist in fraudulent loading after their attention has been called to the serious results and disadvantages of such practices.

Most grain shippers wish to do all they can to assist in securing a high degree of accuracy in grading. They fully appreciate the fact that when grain is uniformly and evenly loaded the grading and favorable disposition of the shipment is expedited. They also know that when grain of a distinctly different grade is loaded in a portion of a car with other grain of higher grade, they will get certificates of inspection showing the grades of different portions of the lot. When dual grades are stated in a carload certificate, there is an implication that the two qualities of bulk grain in the car may not be separable. Such car lots cannot ordinarily be delivered on contracts calling for grain of a given grade, and usually must be sold at a discount to a buyer who is willing to try to salvage the better quality grain from the inferior portion.

Some markets report that relatively few cars of grain are received which are so heavily loaded that the inspectors believe that they cannot secure representative samples of the entire lots. Other markets report considerable numbers of heavily loaded cars for which "subject certificates" were issued, indicating that only portions of the lots could be reached. Usually this notation means that a more thorough examination of the lot will be made when the

grain is unloaded. If the elevator operator at destination believes the original inspection to have been in error, another inspection and perhaps an appeal will be secured. This procedure obviously adds to the uncertainty of grading and is against the interests of the country shipper.

Grain inspectors have done much to further the cause of even loading and trimming of grain for inspection purposes. They should refuse to grade elevator shipments tendered for "out" inspection if the cars are too heavily loaded or insufficiently "trimmed" for sampling.

Conveyor Moves Grain Under Tracks

When the Shellabarger Mill & Elevator Co. of Salina, Kan., organized the Mid-Kansas Milling Co. to take over the properties of the former Snell Mill & Grain Co. at Clay Center, Kan., in the spring of 1927, and built a 115,000 bushel concrete elevator on the mill's land between the adjoining rights-of-way of the Union Pacific and the Rock Island Railroads, it did not anticipate future deliveries of wheat by farm trucks.

The elevator was fitted with a track shed, car shovels, and a screw conveyor to the mill building, but not with truckload receiving facilities. In truth, it had no spare room for facilities to dump trucks and wagons, nor could such vehicles reach its receiving pits safely or conveniently.

Eventually succeeding years brot such a strong demand for truck receiving facilities that the company decided to do something about it. Having acquired block-long property across the tracks on the north side of the elevator, where a new office was built, it utilized this property also for construction of a large truck receiving dump.

The steel-covered truckload receiving shed, with its pneumatic truck lift rising from a concrete floor, is directly north of, but across three sets of railroad tracks from the car shed of the company's elevator. To carry grain from the truck receiving dump to the car pit a motor-operated screw conveyor was installed

in a tunnel laid under the three sets of railroad tracks. Mixing of grain in a screw conveyor 100 feet long was not a problem, since practically no grain but wheat is purchased.

Big trucks, dumping loads in quick succession during the wheat movement, quickly demonstrated ability to exceed the capacity of the single screw conveyor. So a second screw conveyor was installed last spring, paralleling the first. Both discharge into the carload receiving sink at the elevator, from which wheat is moved into the elevator in the customary manner.

William H. Clevenger, the company's manager, says the screw conveyors do an efficient job.

Argentina Fixes Wheat Price

After a conference Nov. 14 with growers and exporters of wheat the Argentine government Nov. 15 announced that it would buy the wheat and flaxseed crops at 59½ cents and \$1.03¼ cents per bushel respectively.

The wheat price is delivered at Buenos Aires for 62½ lb. wheat, with discounts for lower weights per measured bushel.

The government will resell to exporters at a loss, estimated at 10 to 20 cents per bushel.

Commercial Corn Area for 1939 Announced

The Agricultural Adjustment Administration has announced a total of 555 counties which will be included in the commercial corn-producing area in 11 of the 12 Corn Belt states in 1939.

Thirty counties which were not included in the commercial corn-producing area in 1938 will be included in 1939, and 14 counties which were in the commercial corn-producing area in 1938 will not be included in 1939. Designation of the counties to be included in the area in 1939 was based on information which includes the acreage of corn grown in these counties in 1938.

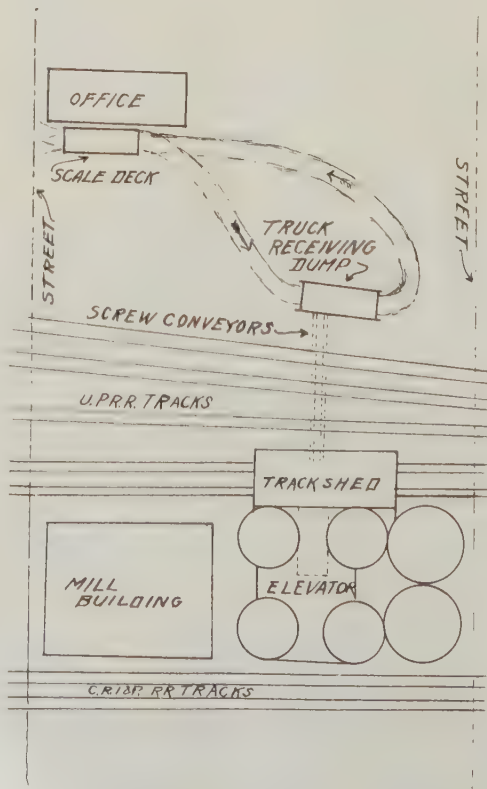
All counties in Iowa and all except 3 counties in Illinois are included in the 1939 area, and the rest of the counties announced are in the following Corn Belt states: Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Wisconsin, South Dakota, Missouri, Nebraska, and Kentucky.

To farmers in the 30 counties added to the commercial corn-producing area the change will mean that corn grown on their farms in 1939 will be considered a special allotment crop instead of a general soil-depleting crop as it was in 1938. They will receive corn acreage allotments which they will need to plant within if they cooperate fully in the 1939 Farm Program.

Corn producers in the commercial corn-producing area who do not exceed their corn acreage allotments and who fulfill other requirements for conserving soil fertility will receive AAA conservation payments and price adjustment payments on the normal yields of their corn acreage allotments. They will also be able to obtain corn loans at the full rate next fall if loans are made.

To farmers in the 14 counties which were included in the commercial corn-producing area in 1938 but will not be included in 1939 the change will mean that they will not receive a corn acreage allotment, and that corn grown on their farms in 1939 will be considered as a general soil-depleting crop. Their corn acreage will not be limited by a special allotment. They will not be eligible for corn payments, but they can continue to participate and receive payments in the general conservation program.

The commercial corn-producing area includes counties which produce 450 bushels of corn per farm and 4 bushels of corn per acre of farm land. The new designations were made on the basis of the average of the 1929-38 acreages. Present plans call for having individual farm allotments established throughout the Corn Belt early in January.

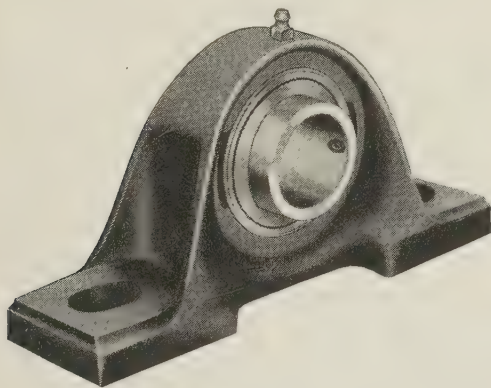


Trucked wheat is moved under three railroad tracks by screw conveyors at Kansas elevator.

Ball Bearing Pillow Blocks

A complete new type of ball bearing pillow block has been developed under the trade name Sealmaster, by Stephens-Adamson Mfg. Co. Outstanding feature of this new line is the permanent seal principle of the bearing, a positive, centrifugal sealing principle consisting of two inner and two outer steel seals. Inner seals, one at each side of bearing, are pressed into outer ring and become permanent part of bearing, forming tight grease chamber for race grooves and rolling elements.

External flinger seals are pressed into position upon land of inner race ring. External seals are lined with felt applied with cellulose cement. Felt liners of external seals travel in



New Ball Bearing Pillow Block

labyrinth angular grooves of inner seals. When assembled into the labyrinth groove, felts have a running clearance sufficient to prevent pressure. Centrifugal action of dished felt rings rotating in grooved labyrinth inner seals prevents glazing and excludes all foreign materials. Even though bearing is removed from shaft, the permanent seal feature prevents ingress of dirt, because the bearing is sealed within itself.

The bearing is self-contained, with outer diameter ground on radius permitting perfect alignment within housing, and assuring maximum efficiency and load capacity. The seal cannot be distorted by misaligned shaft. For special service, expansion type bearings are furnished in place of standard non-expansion type units.

All ball bearings are deep grooved type. The ball path contour corresponds with contour of balls insofar as consistent with securing larger area of contact. The larger area of contact in bearings further increases load carrying capacity; proper clearance between balls and ball path insures long wear.

Ball paths are accurately ground and lapped to obtain a high finished surface; balls are finished to 1/20,000 inch accuracy and highly polished, with each ball spherical within 1/40,000 inch. Bearing rings and balls are made of high carbon alloy steel hardened throughout.

The bearing retainer is constructed to prevent wear contact on balls, separating balls in place on side radius only; there is no contact of retainer on ball contours. Pillow blocks are fitted with alemite hydraulic fittings. The closed perimeter dimple, located off center on outer diameter surface of outer race ring, is enlarged to allow four degrees misalignment in either direction from figured angle.

The pillow block consists of a rigid one-piece casting. The balanced distribution of metal reduces strains to a minimum. Bolt holes are spot cored to provide a flat surface seat for bolt washers and give maximum holding power to bolts.

The startling fact that the estimated federal deficit for the year 1939 is \$133 million higher than the total amount of money spent by the Federal Government from the Revolutionary War to the Civil War, during the 76 years from 1789-1864, appears in a recent study by the Statistical Division of the National Industrial Conference Board.

Extortionists Threatening Barbeau Caught

Anthony Louis de Pasquale, 36, of Silver Creek, N. Y., and Anthony Joseph Catalano, 33, of Buffalo, N. Y., were arrested Nov. 5 in a \$20,000 extortion plot against Alexis C. Barbeau, 26, of the S. Howes Co., Inc., Silver Creek, N. Y. They were held in lieu of \$50,000 bail each for federal arraignment on charges of mailing letters threatening the life of Mr. Barbeau.

Barbeau dropped a dummy package from a train in accordance with instructions, while an airplane circled over the train, and kept in radio communication with an auto load of G-men stationed near the appointed spot. When the package was dropped the airplane dived low and indicated the spot where it fell. The G-men raced to the scene and made the arrests.

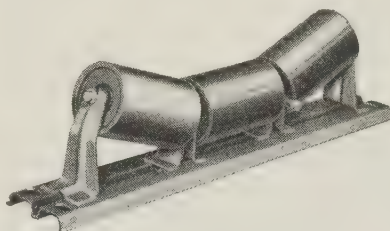
A New Anti-Friction Conveyor Idler

To meet the need for a troughed anti-friction idler for belt conveyors handling materials of medium weight, the Link-Belt Co. has developed and placed on the market an inexpensive ball-bearing idler, for conveyor widths of 14 to 24 inches.

The idler rolls are made from 4-in. diameter smooth finished-steel tubing with formed heads pressed into and welded to each end, and fitted with ball bearings enclosed in a grease-sealed labyrinth.

The rolls are mounted close together in reinforced steel brackets welded to a steel mine-tie base, the ends of which have slotted holes, permitting convenient adjustment on the supporting framework. The roll shafts have slotted ends to provide a positive, locked seat in the roll supporting brackets.

The rolls are rounded and smooth, preventing injury to the conveyor belt, and may quickly be removed. As the space between the



New Conveyor Idler

rolls is very small, creasing of the belt is avoided. Easy handling and erection are afforded by the light all-steel construction of the entire unit.

The return roll idler is supported by reinforced steel hangers having slotted openings which serve as seats and anchors for holding the necked roll shaft in place.

Farmers Will Hold Corn and Borrow 57 Cents

Very little old or new corn offered by growers. Eligible farmers everywhere are getting their corn crop in position for sealing and endeavoring to buy their feeding requirements on the basis of the present market. It is reported that government inspectors will begin sealing cribs in Illinois immediately after Dec. 1.

Farmers who did not exceed their government corn acreage allotment are eligible to borrow at the rate of 57 cents a bushel on this year's corn crop. They will not be required to pay off the loan until Aug. 1, 1939. The rate of interest will be 4 per cent and the corn will be the only security for the loan. With the low moisture content of the corn this season and the excellent quality there should be little shrinkage.—Baldwin Elevator Company.

Grain Contracts with Farmers

Form 10 D. C. is recognized as the best for contracting grain and seed from farmers, and is in extensive use by grain dealers. Do not take chances with verbal contracts. They lead to misunderstandings, differences and disputes, as well as loss of profits and customers. Contract certifies that farmer:

"has sold.....bushels of.....at..... cents per bushel, to grade.....No....., to be delivered at.....on or before....." It also certifies that, "if inferior grain is delivered, the market difference at which such grain is selling on day of delivery shall be deducted. Any extension of time at buyer's option."

Originals are printed on bond paper, machine perforated so they may be easily removed; duplicates are of manila. All have spaces ruled on the back for recording each load delivered on the contract. Check bound, size 5½x8½ inches, 100 sets numbered in duplicate and supplied with 4 sheets of carbon paper. Order Form 10 DC Improved. Price \$1.10, f. o. b. Chicago. Wt. 1 lb.

Triplicating book is same as 10 DC and contains 100 additional copies of the contract printed on strong tissue and 4 sheets of dual faced carbon. Order Form 10 TC. Price \$1.35, f. o. b. Chicago. Weight, 21 ozs.

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Confirmation Blanks

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If you would avoid trade disputes and differences, and prevent expensive errors, use triplicating confirmation blanks. You retain tissue copy, sign and send original and duplicate to customer. He signs and returns one and retains the other.

This places the entire burden for any misunderstanding of your intentions upon the other party and protects you against the expensive misinterpretation of your trades.

The use of these confirmations makes for safer business. Spaces are provided for recording all essential conditions of each trade.

Fifty confirmations in triplicate, bound with pressboard and wire stitched, size 5½x8". Order Form No. 6 CB. Weight, 9 oz. Price 75c; three copies \$1.95, plus postage.

Grain & Feed Journals

CONSOLIDATED

332 South La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

Field Seeds

Low Moor, Ia.—A new Soweigh Scale has been purchased by the Davenport Seed Co. to be installed here.

St. Louis, Mo.—Clifford Corneli has been elected presiding judge of the St. Louis county court, taking office Jan. 1.

Shreveport, La.—The Lane Wilson Seed Co. has moved its retail seed store to a new and larger location on the same street.

Portland, Ore.—Oregon State corn show will be held here Dec. 1, 2 and 3 under the sponsorship of First National Bank.—F.K.H.

Creston, Ia.—The Storms Seed Co. has been incorporated with \$10,000 capital stock, and with A. J. Storms, pres., and J. F. Sinn sec'y.

St. Joseph, Mo.—The Chesmore Seed Co. has removed to a new location on the same street with better light and double the display space.

Madison, Wis.—A. H. Wright of the University of Wisconsin estimates that 140,000 bus. of hybrid seed corn is being produced this year in the crossing fields of Wisconsin.—H.C.B.

Paris, Tex.—Jas. A. Drummond, died Oct. 30, aged 93 years. A native of Missouri he went to Paris and started Drummond's Seed Store, which he sold on retiring several years ago to his brother, M. F. Drummond.

Dallas, Tex.—Louis J. Jones, who had been employed by different seed companies in Dallas for 22 years, and recently with the Magnolia Seed Co., died Nov. 13, after a heart attack, while in a field watching a tractor demonstration.

Kansas City, Mo.—Among the speakers at the meeting Dec. 3 of Western Seedsmen's Ass'n will be Lynden M. King on the wages and hours law; Jos. F. Cox of the AAA on the 1939 conservation program; and Berkeley Michael on the field seed situation.

Minneapolis, Minn.—The Flax Institute of the United States at its annual meeting Nov. 4 elected H. L. Walster, Fargo, pres.; F. C. Smith, Minneapolis, first vice pres.; T. L. Daniels, Minneapolis, second vice pres., and W. M. Gilruth, Minneapolis, sec'y-treas.

St. Joseph, Mo.—This market received no kafir or milo during October, as compared with 15,000 bus. of kafir and 3,000 bus. of milo in October, last year. Shipments in October included 1,500 bus. of kafir, compared with 16,500 bus. in October last year.—St. Joseph Grain Exchange.

Cook, Minn.—The new seed cleaning plant of the Arrowhead Seed Co-operative Ass'n is now in operation. The plant has a capacity of 4,000 pounds of seed a day. Harold Wien is manager of the plant. He is assisted by S. Haugen, of Thief River Falls. Albert Ensmen is president of the organization, which is capitalized at \$10,000, with about \$4,000 paid in.

Chicago, Ill.—The midwinter meeting of the Farm Seed Group of the American Seed Trade Ass'n will be held at the Palmer House Jan. 20.

Champaign, Ill., Nov. 16.—We have had a very favorable fall season for saving seed crops. Good crop of red clover, but less than 35 per cent has been sold. Small crop of timothy seed, and it has all been marketed. Threshing lespedeza seed here, and more is offered than we can retail. We have always shipped in seed in previous seasons.—Guy W. Stanner Seed House.

St. Paul, Minn.—Larger seed stocks for growers of Minihybrid seed corn will be available for 1939, according to the announcement of the corn committee of the Minnesota Experiment Station at University Farm. This announcement will be of particular interest to growers, believes Carl Borgeson, in charge of seed increases and seed registration. In the past growers have been limited in acreage because there has never been enough seed of the single crosses to completely fill orders.

Stillwater, Okla.—The Canadian test plot plan now used in Kansas is in operation in Oklahoma under a joint arrangement between the Enid Board of Trade, the Oklahoma Millers' Association, Union Equity Co-operative Exchange, Oklahoma Bankers' Association, Oklahoma Crop Improvement Association, extension division, Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College, and Oklahoma Agricultural Experiment Station. This plan gives wheat growers definite information on the shortcomings and possibilities of improvement in the grain grown by them.

Portland, Ore., Nov. 10.—Prices of alsike clover seed advanced 75c a hundred pounds in the past month, with southern Idaho growers receiving the best price reported in any of the important producing districts. The average price paid Idaho growers was \$11.75 a hundred. Farmers in Wisconsin averaged \$11. Production of lespedeza seed this year is probably the largest on record and is expected to exceed last year's by 60 per cent or more. A preliminary estimate of the crop is 170,000,000 pounds. The per acre yield is estimated at 272 pounds compared with 209 pounds last year.—F.K.H.

St. Paul, Minn.—The State University will give a short course Dec. 12 and 13 at University Farm on the various steps required for breeding, introducing, producing, and distributing hybrid corn. The value of fertilizers and seed treatment with special reference to Minnesota seed growers will be emphasized, and other special problems, such as grading, drying and storing hybrid seed, will be considered. Any hybrid grower interested in attending the short course may receive additional information by writing to Dr. H. K. Hayes, Division of Agronomy and Plant Genetics, University Farm.

Winchester, Ind.—One of our houses bot a nice lot of Red Clover seed Nov. 18. It was cut with a combine the day before and it looks as tho there was still a few fields that might be harvested. Small farmers who went in debt for a combine are very anxious for business; they are going to the farmers who can't afford to cut their clover seed the old-fashioned way, offering to combine it for half of what they get off the field. Makes them fairly good wages, gives the farmers something and takes nothing from the soil. It is a paying proposition both ways. If they only get one bushel to the acre it pays.—Goodrich Bros. Co.

International Grain and Hay Show

Farmers in 30 states, six provinces of Canada, and Australia will exhibit samples of corn, small grain, seeds, and hay at the 20th annual International Grain and Hay Show. It will be held in connection with the International Live Stock Exposition at the Chicago Stock Yards Nov. 26 to Dec. 3.

Nearly a thousand cash prizes will be awarded in the competitions of this world's largest annual farm crops show; and Ontario, Quebec, Alberta, Minnesota, and North Dakota will award bonus prizes to their farmers who win high ranking places.

A junior corn show, in which boys between the ages of 10 and 20 will exhibit, will be held in connection with the open class competition for this crop. The winner of the grand champion award in the open corn show is crowned Corn King, and the exhibitors of the champion 10-ear sample in the junior competition is crowned Corn Prince.

A feature of the corn show this year will be the attendance of the queens of the various harvest festivals, held in the Corn Belt states earlier in the season. They will form a court of honor for the champion winners.

A huge educational exhibit on wheat will be one of the new features of the 1938 International Grain and Hay Show. The display will occupy a 60 foot space and will tell the complete story of this grain.

The museum of Science and Industry, Chicago, is preparing exhibits which will depict the history of wheat, which will include historical displays on early wheat types, the primitive tools used to grow and harvest wheat, along with ancient samples of the crop itself.

World production of wheat will be shown by head types of wheat grown in various parts of the world, as well as by samples of the grain. The varying wheat harvest seasons of the world and where these crops are marketed and consumed will also be indicated.

A huge map of North America will show head samples of the different varieties of wheat produced throughout this country and Canada. Included will be a history of each and an exhibit of the various classes and acreage devoted to each. Exhibits of the federal grades of wheat, and food products to which the different classes are adapted, will be included.

A similar diorama of North America will show by ear samples the varieties of corn grown in the United States and Canada, and, through the cooperation of the United States Department of Agriculture, the different races of this crop which are raised throughout the world will be presented.

A national milling and baking contest, designed to bring wheat growers and the milling industry into closer contact, will be held at the show for the first time this year. Judges will consider the appearance of the grain, the flour, and the quality of the bread. The contest will be staged under the supervision of Dr. John H. Parker, director of the Kansas Wheat Improvement Association.

Judges in the milling and baking contest, which breaks new ground in the judging standards for wheat by making a paramount issue of the consumer goods made from it, include Dr. W. S. Geddes, chief chemist of the Board of Grain Commissioners, Winnipeg, Can.; Dr. M. J. Blish, head of the Department of Agricultural Chemistry, University of Nebraska, Lincoln; Dr. R. K. Larmour, recently in charge of wheat quality research for the University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, Can., and now with Kansas State College; G. Moen, experimental baker for General Mills, Minneapolis; L. W. Haas, research director for W. E. Long & Co.'s laboratory, Chicago; and R. W. Mitchell, chief chemist for the Purity Bakers Corp., Chicago.

Crops judging contests for both college students and 4-H boys and girls will be held in connection with the show, and the International Crop Improvement Ass'n, which has

Directory

Grass & Field Seed Dealers

CRAWFORDSVILLE, IND.

Crabbs, Reynolds, Taylor Co., clover, timothy.

GREEN SPRINGS, OHIO

The O & M Seed Co., seed merchants.

PAULDING, O.

Stoller's Seed House, wholesale field seeds.

ST. LOUIS, MO.

Mangelsdorf & Bro., Ed. F., wholesale field seeds.

been closely and actively associated with the conduct of the show, will hold its 20th annual meeting during the week of the Exposition.

Would Hybridize Forage Plants

Hybrid forage plants, comparable to "hybrid corn," may prove practical and profitable in the long time breeding program in which the U. S. Department of Agriculture is cooperating with the Northeastern states, Dr. W. M. Myers said Nov. 18, in a discussion before the American Society of Agronomy, meeting in Washington. But the first notable advances are likely to be along the line of "strain building," thru mass selection of desirable plants and the discarding of less desirable forms. Corn breeders carried this method about as far as they could go in the "ear-to-row" system of seed selection.

To attain the 10 to 35 per cent of further improvement in yield and uniformity which is characteristic of the best hybrid corn lines, breeders then turned to the development of rigorously inbred lines followed by double crossing and three-way crossing of the inbreds for production of commercial stocks of seed.

The outlook for similar improvements in forage plants is in some ways more complicated and in others simpler than in corn breeding, explained Doctor Myers.

Some of the features favorable to advanced breeding of forage crops, according to Doctor Myers are:

Most of the forage crops have at least some self-fertility and like corn have cross fertility.

Some variability in forage crops is desirable and this makes it probable that it would not be necessary to make new crosses for every crop of commercial seed—as in corn. A field of superior strain of hybrid forage plants would probably supply satisfactory seed for planting—for a few generations at least.

S. C. Seedsmen Protest Government Selling Seed

Soybeans was a featured subject at the annual convention of the South Carolina Seedsmen's Ass'n, held in the Jefferson hotel, Columbia, Nov. 9. Dr. W. J. Moore, soybean specialist of the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., led the lengthy discussion with descriptions of varieties grown thruout the United States.

The ire of South Carolina seedsmen over distribution of Austrian peas at cost by the federal government in four counties of North Carolina during the last season, burst into flame at the meeting. The ass'n vigorously condemned this government competition in the seed business, and urged its members to protest to their senators and representatives in Congress.

President J. B. Harman opened discussion of a proposed South Carolina seed law. The interests of the ass'n members in this law were left in the protective hands of a com'tee to be appointed.

Hybrid corn came in for attention. William K. Wiley handled the subject. "Crotalaria," which has been promoted in the south during the last few years, was another featured subject, effectively handled by Prof. A. J. Riley, superintendent of the Sand Hill Experiment Station. Frank S. Love, sec'y-treasurer, Southern Seedsmen's Ass'n, urged cooperation between seedsmen for their mutual benefit.

Election placed for the ensuing year: J. B. Smoak, Orangeburg, president; Ed. H. Hanna, Gifford, vice-president; and L. H. Mixson, Jr., Charleston, sec'y-treasurer.

Commodity Credit Corporation has announced that "Advices of Wheat Loans" received by it thru Nov. 17, 1938, showed loans disbursed by the Corporation and held by lending agencies on 42,265,175 bushels of wheat, aggregating \$25,117,454.75, averaging .5942 cents per bushel.

Treating Seed Controlled Sorghum Smut

Stands of sorghums and their grain yield were greatly improved during the last season by farmers in 17 eastern Colorado counties thru control of kernel smut by treating the seed, reports W. J. Henderson, pathologist for the Colorado State College Extension Service at Fort Collins.

Treatment controlled from 99 to 100 per cent of the smut. Treatment for root rot had a similar effect in improving the stands.

Seed Business Uncertain

"The seed business," says Charles Heath, Chicago's dean of the seed trade, "is suffering from exactly the same things as all other forms of business. Field seeds appear to be plentiful everywhere, but accumulations by seedsmen are light. The business is catch-as-catch-can. No one accumulating stocks today knows what he can get for them tomorrow. So no one is accumulating stocks.

"The trouble rests in an ever-increasing burden of expense thru growing taxes, wage and hour laws, and legislative business restrictions. Margins have been seriously decreased by the growing burden of overhead. No business is speculatively sound, and no business is returning a profit commensurate with the investment required, the seed business included. Farm supplies of corn are heavy. Prices are low. Yet, with the Department of Agriculture making broad loans there is no encouragement for corn buyers, or speculative interests to accumulate corn. Why should they, with the government's impounded stocks hanging as a constant menace over the market? No one can tell when these will be dumped.

"Meanwhile Sec'y Wallace sells wheat to Mexico below the market and permits Mexico to pay for it with silver above the market. What kind of business is that?

"No one has a settled, positive mind on market conditions. Supplies of field seeds are plentiful. Yet offerings are light, and sales uncertain. Prices toss about like a row-boat in a storm. Uncertainties have turned the seed business into a scalping proposition."

A Prediction

The C.I.O. and other radical labor elements were pretty well deflated, and the stamp of emphatic public disapproval was put upon sit down strikes, enforced unionization and the like. The way may now be opened for reasonable modification of the Wagner Act, and possibly also for improved administration of this law. The prospect of processing taxes being enacted at the next congressional session was definitely diminished, though by no means eliminated. Congress will be increasingly sensitive to consumer reactions, but it must not be supposed that the farm element has lost its influence. There will be increasing resistance, both in and out of Congress, to excessive public expenditures.—The Hookup of Millers National Federation.

A Holding Policy is believed responsible for the drop in wheat receipts at Minneapolis from 11,914,890 bus. in September to 4,344,100 bus. in October.

Corn loans will be applied for by most eligible farmers thruout the Platte Valley of Nebraska says Edward Janike, district extension agent. Farmers who produced any corn this year will store it and take loans, buying any corn they may require to feed from other farmers.

To Legislate Against Itinerant Trucker

By FLOYD OLES, manager Pacific Northwest Feed Ass'n

Numerous conferences have been held on amendments to the commission merchants law. It is believed the legislative com'tee or our Ass'n will have definite recommendations to make to the Board of Governors on amendments to the law, in an effort to drastically improve the present lax regulations on itinerant truck dealers.

Legislative Chairman Fred Holm has just returned from an extended trip thru the central west, where he reports that the feed business has almost disappeared, from the legitimate dealers and gone into the hands of gypsy truckers. Evidence accumulates that a similar condition is rapidly approaching here, unless we take immediate and strong action in the next legislature to head it off. Example:

A trucker, unlicensed so far as we can find, in October sold a farmer near Auburn 150 tons of supposedly No. 1 second cutting alfalfa, based on estimated weights of 151 lbs. per bale. A local feed man took Inspector Peterson of the State Department of Agriculture to the farm, and found the hay to be No. 2 and No. 3, the weight averaging 128 lbs. per bale. Aside from the "gyp" grade, the weight difference meant that the farmer was actually paying \$16.50 per ton on a quoted price of \$14. Grades considered, he was probably paying \$18.50 for this hay. This may serve to explain how truckers keep alive in this business.

Our old idea that a reduction in rail freight rates would help the situation will not hold water in the light of facts. Numerous cases are on record where the margin between the Yakima Valley and western Washington has been \$2 per ton or less, the entire compensation for the westbound haul being merely gas money for truckers who have a regular east-bound movement. The same is true of grains.

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St. Louis, Missouri

Grain Carriers

Average loading of 41,532 cars of wheat inspected during October in Western Canada was 1,557.57 bus.

Wheat movement thru the Soo Canal, U. S. and Canadian, in October was 46,216,958, against 24,158,322 bus., in October, 1937.

Wheat shipments thru the Welland Canal this October increased to 691,843 tons from 358,894 tons. The wheat movement was 23-, 061,433 bus.

Abandonment of 8.98 miles of road between Davis and Sulphur, Okla., has been authorized the Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fe by the I. C. C.

Washington, D. C.—The U. S. Maritime Commission has awarded a contract for construction of six cargo carrying ships at a cost of \$14,658,000.

Cars loaded with grain and grain products during the week ending Nov. 5 totaled 39,467 against 43,428 cars during the like week of 1937, as reported by the Ass'n of American Railroads.

Abandonment of 7 miles of road between Purcellville and Bluemont, Va., is recommended to the Commission by Examiner J. K. Lyle. The Southern Ry. Co. showed that the traffic had been lost to the highways.

Fort William, Ont.—Navigation on the Great Lakes will close officially at midnight on Nov. 30. Shipments received at western lake ports after 6 p. m. on that date will be forwarded to the east only by all-rail, in accord with tariffs.

Missouri-Illinois Railroad Co.'s tariff No. 16-D, Ill. C. C. No. F-94, effective Dec. 2, increases rate on grain and grain products from Chester, Collins, Evansville, Ft. Gage, Hoyleton, Kellogg, Menard, Nashville, Noltings, Reily Lake, Roots and Sparta, Ill., to Chicago, Ill.

The Sioux City Grain Exchange was granted transit rates on shipments of grains by the Interstate Commerce Commission in a decision which gave the Kansas City Board of Trade thru rates in line with its application. The rates will apply on corn and oats shipped from points in Iowa, South Dakota, Minnesota and Missouri to nearby states.

In St. Joseph Grain Exchange v. A. V. I. the Interstate Commerce Commission found rates unreasonable on corn and oats from all points in Iowa, points in South Dakota and Minnesota and points in Missouri north of the Missouri River to all points in Kansas, eastern Colorado and points in Missouri south of the main line of the Rock Island. New rates are to be made effective Feb. 8.

Rules and regulations on grain moving from Pacific to Atlantic ports were found not unreasonable by the Maritime Commission in No. 447, Tri-State Wheat Transportation Council and Farm Rate Council v. Alameda Transportation Co. The Commission held the rate on bulk wheat will be unreasonable to the extent it exceeds \$6 a net ton, minimum 500 net tons, effective Dec. 31, or earlier.

Fort William, Ont.—The Canadian board of grain commissioners will make no change in the maximum lake rate of seven cents a bushel for carrying wheat from the lakehead to St. Lawrence ports. The board officials reviewed phases of grain handling and concluded conditions did not warrant any change in the freight rates, P. A. MacGibbon, commissioner, announced Nov. 10. Shippers and exporters have made representations to the board asking for a free and open market for freights, claiming uncertainty caused by arbitrary action on rates by the board is a retarding influence in free movement of Canadian wheat to export markets.

The National Ass'n of Shippers Advisory Boards meeting at Chicago Nov. 1 adopted a resolution favoring co-ordinated rail and truck operation, presented by C. H. Conaway, sec'y of the Farmers National Grain Dealers Ass'n. The old officers were re-elected. Chas. Donley of Pittsburgh, Pa., is pres., and A. W. Vogtle, Birmingham, Ala., sec'y.

Allowance for Spotting Cars

Examiner H. C. King has recommended to the Interstate Commerce Commission that the Wabash Railroad perform spotting service in the plant of the A. E. Staley Mfg. Co., at Decatur, Ill., without charge.

The former practice of the Wabash paying the Staley Co. an allowance for spotting cars had been condemned by the I. C. C.

To conform to the ruling the trackage in the Staley plant has been reduced from 20 to 14.1 miles and provision for spotting at 6 locations by the Wabash making the service simple switching or team track delivery. From Nov. 15 to May 1, 1938, the Staley Co. paid \$22,570 for spotting cars.

Car Capacities Changed by Rock Island

John T. Kuhn, traffic manager of the Omaha Grain Exchange, calls attention to the change by the Rock Island in the capacities of its cars as shown in the Official Equipment Register in a number of instances from 80,000 to 88,000 capacity, and from 100,000 to 118,000 pounds.

"We understand orders are frequently placed for, say, 1,500 bus. of corn, which amounts to 84,000 pounds, but unless order is placed for an 80,000 capacity car and show the same on B/L, under the tariff rules, shippers would be charged on a weight of 88,000 pounds (likewise the 100,000 pound capacity cars).

"I have directed the attention of the Rock Island officials to this situation, and they have issued a circular letter to their various representatives, but I do not interpret it as a protection unless shippers show the capacity of the car ordered on B/L, including order for car or cars."

Wheat Congestion in Pacific Northwest

Elevators and warehouses in the Pacific Northwest are clogged with 110,919,000 bus. of grain while cars stand idle on the tracks.

One railroad carried only 104 tons of wheat from Moscow, Idaho, in September, against 2,599 tons shipped in September, 1937.

Every year the Pacific Northwest states produce a surplus of wheat for export. Rail freights to the eastern states are too high and the eastern states have ample supplies close by, so the only substantial outlet is for export.

Wheat in Liverpool is selling at 60 cents per bushel; and recent bids from Shanghai, China, were only 34 cents, requiring a subsidy of 28 cents per bushel to move it at current artificial domestic prices. The present subsidy is 11 cents.

Owners of the wheat in warehouses and on farms are holding for higher prices abroad or to sell to the government. Dealers are getting very little of the wheat.

The present stagnation is expected to continue for several months while farmers, warehousemen, millers and exporters wait to see what the government will do after May 31 when the wheat loans are payable and the government can take the wheat on loans. Meantime the government is accumulating more wheat daily by loans or outright purchase; and the farmers will not pay off their loans unless the market rises to about 67 cents.

Farmers have until Dec. 31 to make applications for loans; and up to Nov. 4 the C.C.C. had lent on 4,387,869 bus. in Montana,

3,309,393 in Oregon, 1,831,593 in Idaho and 1,288,131 in Washington.

Unless the government moves out its wheat during the winter there will be no place to store the wheat crop now seeded and looking well. A serious situation is developing in the

Seek Recovery from South Africa for Default

Sanctity of contract is involved in a complaint of the British grain trade against the government of the Union of South Africa, concerning which a resolution was submitted at the fall meeting of the Association of British Chambers of Commerce in Glasgow, Eng.

William Clarke Reid, of Glasgow, on behalf of the Glasgow Corn Trade Ass'n, presented the resolution which declared that the British grain trade had suffered loss of approximately £30,000 on pending contracts, when the South African government prohibited exporting of corn and corn meal in December of 1937. He said that in November, 1937, the South African government asked information from shippers on the quantity of corn meal contracted, the price paid, and the freight rate paid up to time of shipment. In the same month this government gave notice of prohibition of exports after Dec. 5, 1937. Mr. Reid's comments were supported by delegates to the meeting from London, Liverpool, and Leith, who declared the British trade should receive compensation from the South African government for its losses.

The South African government has refused to make any compensations for the defaults on shipments. The conference agreed to bring pressure for recovery of British financial losses incurred.

C. C. Hines, vice pres. of the Globe Grain & Milling Co., Los Angeles, Cal., recently was elected one of the 16 directors of the Transportation Ass'n of America.

Shippers' Certificate of Weight

for use in advising receivers of the amount and grade of grain loaded into a car. Especially adapted for filing claims for Loss of Weight in Transit. Each certificate gives: "Kind of scale used; Station; Car Number and Initials; Shipper's Name;—lbs. equal to—bus. of No. —; Date scales were tested and by whom; car thoroughly examined and found to be in good condition and properly sealed when delivered to the ————R. R. Co.; Seal Record, name and number, sides and ends; marked capacity of car; date; name of the weigher." On back is a form for recording the weight of each draught.

Printed and numbered in duplicate. Originals on Goldenrod Bond; duplicates on tough pink manila in two colors of ink. Well bound with heavy hinged pressboard covers. 75 originals, 75 duplicates and four sheets of carbon paper. Size 4½ x 4¾ inches. Weight 11 ozs.

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332 So. La Salle St., Chicago

Feedstuffs

A dry molasses in flaky form has been developed by a laboratory at Des Moines, Ia.

Winchester, Ind.—Business is very dull, can't remember when we had as little business as we have had in the last six weeks and see no prospect for increase. Country is full of all kinds of cheap feed. Dairy and hog feeders are buying nothing but a few concentrates. Eggs and milk are cheap and there is very little incentive to buy dairy feed or very much laying mash.—Goodrich Bros. Co.

Brewers dried grains production declined seasonally in October with 6,600 tons produced compared with 8,500 tons in September and 10,100 tons in August reports the Buro of Agricultural Economics. October production totaled 7,700 tons in 1937 and 7,600 tons in 1936. Production July through October totaled 35,400 tons this year compared with 41,500 tons in 1937 and 39,300 tons in 1936.

Buffalo, N. Y.—The feed industry in Buffalo now has a capacity of approximately 10,000 tons a day, according to George P. Urban, pres. of the George Urban Milling Co. "Approximately 500 railroad cars are required to ship these feeds to different parts of the country," Mr. Urban said. "This does not take into account the hundreds of cars required to bring other ingredients to these plants for mixing with mill-feeds, such as molasses, oats, hominy and corn."—G.E.T.

Alfalfa meal production increased sharply in October when 31,000 tons were produced compared with 23,000 tons in September reports the Buro of Agricultural Economics. October production amounted to 31,000 tons in 1937, 26,000 in 1936, and 27,000 tons in 1935. About one-fourth of production was from dehydrated alfalfa hay. Production for the 5 months ended October 31 totaled 142,000 tons this year against 165,000 tons a year earlier, 156,000 tons 2 years back and an average of only 115,000 tons for the 3 previous years.

Feed Prices

The following table shows the closing bid price each week for March futures of standard bran and gray shorts, spot cottonseed meal and No. 1 fine ground alfalfa meal, in dollars per ton, and No. 2 yellow corn and No. 2 yellow soybeans in cents per bushel:

	Minneapolis		Kansas City	
	Bran	Midss	Bran	Shorts
Oct. 1.....	13.50	16.00	12.50	14.00
Oct. 8.....	13.00	14.50	13.00	14.90
Oct. 15.....	13.00	14.00	12.90	15.00
Oct. 22.....	13.00	14.50	13.25	15.30
Oct. 29.....	13.50	14.50	13.25	15.50
Nov. 5.....	14.00	14.50	13.50	15.65
Nov. 12.....	15.00	15.50	14.25	16.25
Nov. 19.....	15.50	15.50	14.00	16.25

	St. Louis*		Chicago	
	Bran	Shorts	Soybeans	Meal
Oct. 1.....	15.80	16.60	76	27.00
Oct. 8.....	16.30	17.00	76½	25.20
Oct. 15.....	16.10	17.00	69	24.20
Oct. 22.....	16.65	17.40	75	22.50
Oct. 29.....	16.50	17.40	71	22.50
Nov. 5.....	16.90	18.20	71½	22.00
Nov. 12.....	17.40	18.20	74¾	23.20
Nov. 19.....	17.00	18.10	73¾	23.50

	Ft. Worth		Memphis		Kansas City		Chicago	
	Cottonseed	Meal	Cottonseed	Meal	Alfalfa	Meal	Corn	Corn
Oct. 1.....	24.00	21.50	21.50	18.75			50	
Oct. 8.....	24.50	21.00	19.00	47½				
Oct. 15.....	26.00	20.00	18.50	45¾				
Oct. 22.....	27.00	20.75	18.50	47¾				
Oct. 29.....	27.00	20.25	18.50	45½				
Nov. 5.....	27.00	20.90	19.00	46				
Nov. 12.....	27.00	22.00	19.00	49				
Nov. 19.....	27.00	22.00	19.00	47				

*St. Louis bran, basis Chicago delivery; shorts St. Louis delivery.

Distillers dried grains production totaled 13,400 tons in October, an increase of 3,400 tons over the September output, reports the Buro of Agricultural Economics. This compares with October production of 12,200 tons in 1937 and 22,400 tons in 1936. Production July thru October totaled 41,200 tons this year compared with 46,300 tons in 1937, and 84,800 tons in 1936.

Soybean Versus Soybean Oilmeal—Unfortunately very little has been done on directly comparing these two feeds. One trial reported by Olson (32) shows that they have about the same feeding value. Another direct comparison is reported by Perkins (35), who obtained 3 percent more milk, corrected 4 percent milk, from soybean oilmeal than from soybeans. This is a rather small difference. That these two feeds are about equal is a general conclusion that may be obtained by inference from the experiments in which these two have been compared to a common one, such as linseed meal.

Feed Officials Elect Jeffers

Over 40 delegates more than last year attended the 30th annual convention of the Ass'n of American Feed Control Officials, Nov. 17 and 18, at the Hotel Raleigh, Washington, D. C. They swelled attendance to more than 150. A counting of noses showed 54 feed control officials from 33 states, about 75 representatives of feed and feed ingredient manufacturers, and about 20 representatives from various interested divisions of federal bureaucracies, including the Buro of Fisheries, the Buro of Animal Industry, and numerous others.

Some changes appeared in the definitions of some feedstuffs as recommended by the executive com'te and approved by the ass'n.

PRESIDENT G. H. MARSH, Montgomery, Ala., looked forward to a brighter future in the feed business, and discussed ass'n affairs in his annual address.

RALPH M. FIELD, president, American Feed Manufacturers Ass'n, Chicago, Ill., felt that feed taxes collected should be used for feed law enforcement, and that feed control officials should co-operate between themselves and develop uniformity in definitions and regulations. His address is reviewed elsewhere in this number.

DR. L. C. NORRIS, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y., discussed recent advances in poultry nutrition, giving special attention to the vitamins, with particular reference to flavins, and to minerals, stressing the part played by manganese in preventing perosis.

DR. VICTOR HEIMAN, Waverly, N. Y., reviewed his "Curative Method for the Assay of Vitamin D with Chicks," explaining that vitamin carriers from different sources, even when balanced by the rat unit method, are not equally effective in preventing rickets in chicks. He urged assays of vitamin D carriers with chicks, when those carriers were to be used in feeding poultry.

Representatives of the U. S. Department of Agriculture participated in an informal discussion of the new U. S. Food, Drug & Cosmetic Act.

STATE FEED CONTROL officials appeared on the Nov. 18 morning program, discussing current problems in feed law enforcement, most of these urging uniform practices between officials.

ELECTION elevated L. M. Jeffers, Sacramento, Cal., former vice-president, to the presidency. J. Frankton King, Atlanta, Ga., was

elected vice-president. L. E. Bopst, College Park, Md., was re-elected sec'y-treasurer. P. B. Curtis, Lafayette, Ind., was elected to the executive com'te, to serve with Chairman H. H. Hanson, Dover, Del., and the ass'n officers.

The Role of Quality in Feeds

Address by R. M. BETHKE of Ohio Agr. Exp. Sta. on Feed Merchants' Day

"Quality" is a term which has been added to the feedman's language during the past several years. The word "quality" is used many ways in connection with mixed feeds or individual ingredients. Frequently it is misused because its true meaning is not understood.

Quality as applied to feeds may be defined as the characteristics of the product which determine its value or worth. Not very many years ago it was thought that feeds which showed the same chemical analysis for protein, fat, fiber, and minerals were of equal value. Today we know that the ordinary chemical analysis of feeds can be very misleading, because it does not give us any information regarding the quality of the proteins and other feed essentials. Two feeds may be of the same chemical analysis, but one might be worth from two to three times as much as the other, because of their difference in feeding value or quality.

The role of quality in feeds can be illustrated best by giving several examples. One of the first feed constituents with which quality was associated in a definite way was protein. We refer to the proteins as of good and poor quality. What distinguishes a poor quality protein from a good quality protein? Science has shown that proteins are made up of different kinds and amounts of amino acids. The same kind and number of amino acids do not occur in all proteins. It has also been found that some of these amino acids are indispensable to the animal. In other words, the animal cannot make the essential amino acids and therefore they must be supplied in the feed. If one or more of these essential amino acids are lacking in the feed, the animal will not grow or perform normally. These differences in the amino acid makeup of the proteins are one of the factors that determine the quality of the protein. A protein which contains the essential amino acids is of higher biological or feeding value (quality) than one of the same total protein content but in which one or more of the indispensable amino acids are lacking.

A factor which affects the quality or worth of a protein supplement is the digestibility of the protein in the supplement or the feed. Proteins are not all equally digestible. Accordingly a supplement or feed in which 85 per cent of the protein is digestible (made available) is worth more than a supplement in which only 70 per cent of the protein is digestible. The amount or per cent of protein in a feed is no criterion of its digestibility or feeding value.

The method of manufacture as well as the kind of raw material used in the manufacture or processing are factors which can and do affect the quality or value of the finished product. In general, excessively high temperatures tend to lower the protein value of a feed without affecting the amount of total protein present. The high temperatures not only decrease the digestibility but also lower the biological (feeding) value of the proteins. Furthermore, long continued exposure to high temperatures tend to lower the vitamin content.

Heating.—In certain instances, as in the processing of soybeans, the application of a certain amount of heat actually proves beneficial. Experimental work has shown that soybean meal subjected to a temperature to give it a mild roasted or nut-like flavor is of greater feeding value for pigs and chickens than a similar raw-tasting meal produced at a lower temperature.

The nature of the raw material processed also affects the final quality. For example a meat scrap which is made primarily from cracklings or connective tissue does not possess as high a feeding value with respect to protein

and vitamin G as a product which includes some muscle meat and glandular tissues; even tho the chemical analysis of the two products are the same.

Quality is also a factor in the vitamin field. The value of an alfalfa meal cannot be judged entirely on the basis of its protein and fiber content nor on the basis of color. These criteria are of value but they can also be misleading. It is possible for an alfalfa meal to be high in protein and low in fiber and contain only 50 per cent as much vitamin G (riboflavin) as another meal of similar chemical analysis. Furthermore, an alfalfa meal may be of good color and yet be lower in carotene (provitamin A) than its color would suggest. The true value of the product depends upon its vitamin as well as its protein and fiber content.

The quality or value of fish oils for feeding depends upon their vitamin A and D content. The vitamin potency of the oil bears no relation to the color, odor, or chemical characteristics of the oil. The true value of the oil depends upon the vitamin A and D potency. Because a feed smells strongly of fish oils is no guarantee that it contains adequate vitamin A and D unitage.

Quality applies also to grains and roughages. The federal grades for grains and particularly for hays have quality as their main criterion. Some of the standards or definitions of feed ingredients, as set up by the feed control officials, take quality into consideration. Progressive feed merchants should give serious consideration to quality and purchase their ingredients or feeds on a quality-price basis. Feed merchants and feeders should also realize that the basis of quality feeds or good rations are first class quality ingredients. The use of one or two quality ingredients in a feed or ration does not make a final quality product.

Buying of wheat from growers at 80 cents per bushel is a temporary program according to Labor Minister Rogers, intimating that the Canadian government will not carry this wheat buying policy beyond the present crop year.

Imports and Exports of Feeds

Imports and exports of feedstuffs during September and for nine months ending September, 1938, compared with the like periods of 1937, as reported by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, were as follows, in tons of 2,240 lbs., except where noted otherwise:

	IMPORTS		9 mos. ending September	
	1938	1937	1938	1937
Hay*	443	1,137	11,906	138,933
Coconut				
Cake†	6,138,972	11,285,865	61,663,305	125,814,869
Soybean				
cake†	2,567,190	2,876,127	22,779,075	101,138,273
Cottonseed				
cake†	490,000	4,390,546	37,117,312
Linseed				
cake†	1,210,000	250,000	9,609,100	23,495,261
All other				
cake†	1,150,149	407,100	11,716,894	46,974,901
Wheat fds.*	4,749	12,113	14,617	289,816
Beet pulp*	448	280	22,663	33,560
Tankage	3,018	5,158	21,332	37,988
Fish Scrap	2,367	3,674	22,583	52,322
	EXPORTS			
	1938	1937	1938	1937
Hay	172	62	60,324	2,642
Cottonseed				
cake	1,959	5,495	27,072	5,501
Linseed				
cake	18,231	22,359	133,436	217,882
Other oil				
cake	972	568	14,409	1,314
Cottonseed				
meal	1,385	2,653	13,109	4,009
Linseed meal	330	2,456	6,676	14,376
Other oil				
cake meal	3,462	1,661	42,218	7,461
Fish meal	151	6	1,145	188
Mxd. dairy fds.				
and poultry				
feeds	917	242	7,542	2,446
Oyster				
shells	2,241	5,248	21,565	38,148
Other prep'd				
and mixed				
feeds	2,907	388	11,959	1,374
Other feed				
bran	3,215	763	20,676	4,214
Kafir, milo				
(bus.)	579,608	1,554
*2,000-lb. tons. †Pounds.				

Stevens Cleans House

By J. E. BULLARD

In Orange County, N. Y., one runs across grain and feed dealers doing a large volume of business but experiencing difficulty in keeping ahead of the sheriff. A town surrounded by apparently prosperous farms does not always insure prosperity for the local grain dealer. Some go out of the business because they have not given close enough attention to extending credit and making collections.

The experience of Arthur A. Stevens of Goshen, N. Y. is a good example of important steps for any grain dealer to take if he wants to remain in business. When Mr. Stevens en-



Arthur A. Stevens, feed dealer, Goshen, N. Y., reduces volume and increased profits

tered the grain business, credit was not the pressing problem. So many farmers owned their farms and paid their bills as they went along that it was reasonably safe to extend credit to anyone who asked for it.

As time went on things changed. Farming became specialized. This would not have been so had it not been for the fact that more and more farms came to be worked by tenants who bought practically everything on the installment plan and mortgaged practically everything they owned. If milk prices dropped at the same time that grain prices went up, these farmers simply could not pay their grain bills. In many cases they could not score a comeback. They owned nothing when they started and owned a little less when they folded up.

These changes took place gradually until now in the Goshen territory, the business is largely divided between estates which are managed by superintendents who are paid a salary by the owner and who are given full charge of the farm and farms which are operated by tenants who are doing business on a capital too limited for the purpose.

In addition to the poultry and dairy farms there are training stables for race horses. In August, the Hamletian is held on the Goshen track and last August the prizes featured were \$40,000.

In the case of large estates some bills are paid promptly. Some superintendents manage the farms in the interest of the owners and some in the interest of the superintendent.

On the whole, the conditions are not so different from many other sections. It is a case of conditions changing in a way to make it extremely important that the credit policy be changed.

Mr. Stevens went on for years building up his volume. Then he discovered that the more business he did, the less he made. Accordingly, he decided to clean house, to cut out the losses and concentrate on the profits.

He went after collections with an energy he had never shown before. He was fortunate in having in his employ a young man who developed marked ability in getting the money. Customers who proved poor credit risks he let his competitors have. If anything, he gave better service than ever to prompt payers. He ceased to reach out for business, in fact he cut down his territory. He started watching accounts receivable.

The process reduced his volume of business but he held the business that showed a profit with the result that on a reduced volume he

made a larger net profit each year. Since then it has been a case of watching customers from a credit point of view.

If a customer is getting all the credit possible, buying all equipment by paying little down, if he has borrowed from the government and the bank, he is surely in a precarious position and only the best of luck will pull him through. Mr. Stevens no longer makes an effort to get the business of such a man. He holds that no feed dealer can afford to finance such a customer.

As farmers' obligations are recorded, it is not difficult to keep track of their financial condition.

It is the method used in going after business which Mr. Stevens believes has more to do with the amounts which get on the books and stay there, than any other one thing. For this reason, he has adopted the policy of going after no business until he is certain it is the kind he wants. If he learns of a farm which is operated by a man with the capital, experience and business ability which makes it reasonably certain he can and will pay his bills promptly as they come due, he goes after the business of that farmer and does all he can to get it.

White Fat in Beeves

Progressive western feeders are trying various rations to convert yellow fat in beef cattle to white fat in the shortest period of time when the cattle are being fed in dry lots.

Cattle fresh from green range pastures have large amounts of carotene in their systems, and this is believed to cause the yellow tinge in their fat. Consumers want white fat in their beef steaks, like they want white shells on eggs.

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Uniform Feed Laws Wanted

Excerpts from address of R. M. FIELD, president, American Feed Manufacturers Ass'n, before Ass'n of American Feed Control Officials.

I recently attended a state meeting of feed manufacturers and dealers. That particular state had not adopted the definitions of your association. While the state was collecting between \$40,000 and \$50,000 yearly in feed taxes, this money was placed in the general fund and doled out on a starvation basis to its feed control and chemistry departments. Field inspectors were too few. They had to inspect feeds, seeds, fertilizer, gasoline, scales and a number of other things—even public toilets. Their duties were greater and more complex than any one man could perform. Over 3,500 brands of feed are registered in the state, but only about 500 samples had been analyzed during the previous year.

Altho this is perhaps an extreme case for illustration, several years ago we made a survey of the revenue received from feed taxes in different states and the corresponding expenditures for feed inspection and control work and, while we could not get the figures accurately in all cases, it did show that in many states such a condition as I have outlined is apparent to a degree. This hampers enforcement of feed laws, penalizes honest manufacturers and leaves an opening for the dishonest to violate the law with impunity. A law ineffectively enforced is worse than no law at all. The consumer who pays feed taxes gets no protection, and you men who are sincere and honest in your work are distressed and hampered because you are not allotted the money which should come to your department to provide for efficient operation.

Revenue from feed taxes is known as a "special purpose tax." It is illegal and unconstitutional to divert such funds to any other purposes than those for which the tax was assessed. We manufacturers and dealers can perhaps be of some assistance to you by pointing out to state officials and members of the legislature the importance of feed control work and inspection. We may have some influence in inducing them to make appropriations for the work of your departments, sufficient to enable you to do the things you need and to give the consumers—who are paying the tax—the protection to which they are entitled.

UNIFORM REGISTRATION blanks for all states is worthy of notice. Ten years ago your association voted to adopt a uniform blank, but the recommendation was never carried out. It is being considered again and I hope definite action will be taken. Your secretary and several others have outlined a simple, comprehensive registration form. I had a number of copies printed and sent one to each member of the American Feed Manufacturers Association. Never in my association work have I received as near a 100% response. A general feeling that the registration blank should be uniform as far as possible in size and wording has been indicated. The adoption of such a uniform blank by all states as soon as possible will be an immense help not only to manufacturers, but to the feed control officials themselves.

Our associations have jointly endorsed, after several years of consideration, a Model Feed Bill, which is gradually being used by various states in the revision of their laws. We advocated (and you joined with us) that state regulations should be as nearly uniform as possible. You want this as much as we, because it will simplify your work. We ask that you co-operate, not so much with us, but among yourselves to bring about as much uniformity as possible.

Many feed manufacturers have experimental farms staffed and supervised with trained men. Thru research laboratories and farms, experiments in feeding and nutritional research

of all kinds are conducted continually. Each manufacturer has a staff of field men who, equipped with the knowledge of the results, are able to carry this knowledge to the feed dealer and the feed consumer. Attractive pamphlets and booklets are issued on feeding special types of livestock and poultry and distributed by the thousands for the benefit of consumers. The contribution of the manufacturers to the cause of improved nutrition and better feedings has been splendid. Our association members have worked honestly to raise the quality of feed, to make use of all products—new and old—which will raise the standard and lower the cost to the consumer. Our aim is to give to the buyer a full dollar's worth of value for each dollar expended. This is, of course, in a measure selfish, because repeat orders and permanent customers are only gained from the ranks of satisfied users.

Another important factor in the industry's growth is agricultural colleges and experiment stations. Their objectives parallel those of the manufacturers. With well equipped staffs of scientists and instructors, with the research and experimental work which these men are doing, with the extension service which is carrying the results of this work to the consumers, they are performing a fine task, and we pay sincere tribute to their genius and industry. Practically all knowledge in feed manufacturing has come from the colleges. In any feed manufacturers' organization you will find chemists, research men, laboratory experts, sales managers and others who are graduates of good agricultural colleges. If we can develop as great a measure of co-operation between agricultural colleges and feed manufacturers as we have now between feed control officials and ourselves, we shall feel that everyone in the industry has benefited.

We in business try to be good sportsmen. We play the game with all the skill which earnest study and practice make possible, but we play it as finely and in as close accord with the rules and high standards as our ability permits. We realize that wise legislation is paramount to the success of honest business. We must and do depend upon the states and the federal government to formulate rules for orderly competition. We, in our association, stand for the purging of rascals and crooks just as strongly as you. We depend on you, the feed control officials, however, to avoid adopting obstacles which impair the service of industry to the consumer. We feel that the experienced, thinking men who guide your organization will avoid this, and we have confidence in your good judgment.

Texas Feed Ass'n Meets Dec. 1

The semi-annual meeting of the Texas Feed Manufacturers Ass'n will be held at College Station, Dec. 1, announces Frank Walsh, Fort Worth, president.

Faculty members from Texas A. & M. College who will speak on the ass'n's program include Prof. D. H. Reid, head of the poultry department; R. M. Sherwood, chief of the division of poultry husbandry; Prof. Charles N. Shepardson, head of the dairy department; J. M. Jones, chief of the division of range animal husbandry, and Dr. G. S. Fraps, chief of the division of chemistry.

G. E. Cranz, Fort Worth, sec'y of the ass'n, expects representatives from 50 firms to be present.

Cottonseed Meal in the Ration

In the first of the experiments reported by R. H. Lushmin in a Louisiana Station Bulletin two simple grain feeds containing 75 parts of ground yellow corn plus 25 parts of cottonseed meal and 75 parts of ground yellow corn plus 25 parts of soybean oil meal, respectively, each supplemented with 2 per cent of oystershell flour and 1 per cent of salt, were fed as the concentrate ration to groups of Holstein heifers thruout their growing period and during their first and second lactations. Roughage in each case was supplied as corn-soybean silage in winter and by pasture throughout the grazing season.

No significant differences were noted in the results obtained from these two rations, each supporting growth gains of approximately 1 lb. per day to time of first freshening and each maintaining excellent milk production through the two lactation periods. When compared with a group of young cows on a more complex grain mixture of ground corn, oats, wheat bran, and cottonseed meal and salt with mixed grass and legume hay and corn-soybean silage as a roughage, and making allowance for apparent hereditary differences in the productive ability of the respective groups, the cows on the simple ration averaged 20.3 per cent more fat-corrected milk than the latter group.

In a series of comparative trials by the reversal method, the corn-cottonseed meal-silage ration proved slightly superior to a mixed grain-dehydrated soybean hay-silage ration and only slightly inferior to mixed grain-dehydrated alfalfa hay-silage rations.

It is concluded that under the conditions outlined legume hay and a bulky grain ration are not necessary for economical production when silage or pasture, corn, cottonseed meal, and an adequate supply of minerals are fed.

Delivery of 3,944,670 bus. wheat was made on the September, 1938, future contract on the Chicago Board of Trade. Total quantity sold during the life of the future was 1,309,788,000 bus., as reported by the C. E. A.

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Poultry Feeds and Feeding

New Jersey Mash for Laying Pullets

C. S. Platt, Associate Poultry Husbandman of the N. J. Agri. Exp. Sta., recommends the following mash for laying pullets:

200 pounds yellow corn meal
200 pounds wheat bran
200 pounds flour wheat middlings
200 pounds pulverized oats
150 pounds meat scrap (55 per cent protein), or
75 pounds meat and 75 pounds fish meal
50 pounds dried skim milk or dried buttermilk
20 pounds natural cod liver oil or 5 pounds of
an oil fortified in vitamin D to a level of
400 units per gram
20 pounds oyster shell or limestone flour (over
90 per cent calcium carbonate)
10 pounds salt (omit if fish meal is used)

A suitable grain ration for laying pullets may be made by mixing 40 pounds of cracked yellow corn, 40 pounds of wheat, and 20 pounds of oats.

More Turkeys on Hand

In its report issued Nov. 7 the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture states that the number of turkeys on hand Sept. 1 was estimated to be nearly 4 per cent greater than in 1937 and about 6 per cent less than in 1936, which was the year of maximum production.

The present situation indicates that the outcome of the current turkey season will be at least as favorable to producers as last year, especially to those who purchase their feed. Favorable factors this year include much lower prices of pullets, a favorable growing season with heavier weights, smaller carry-over of turkeys and chickens in cold storage, and an increased tendency toward all-year-round consumption of turkeys.

A favorable outcome in the current season with abundant feed available for next season would most likely result in a further increase in numbers of turkeys in 1939.

Small Size Turkeys Developed

Receiving the judicious and careful consideration of four expert tasters in the agricultural experiments division of Uncle Sam's Department of Agriculture are 400 apartment sized turkeys bred, fed and developed at the Beltsville, Md., experiment station.

Comparable to the baby beef developed by cattle breeders several years ago to give housewives tender roasts and steaks to fit the undersized pans and skillets in miniature kitchens of modern cliff dwellings, the new turkey weighs but half as much as the old variety of gobbler. The new Beltsville turkey weighs 12 to 15 pounds when alive, compared with the old type bird that sometimes exceeded 20 pounds. It has a broader back, shorter legs, and plumper body.

Between 17,000,000 and 18,000,000 turkeys are consumed annually in this country. Production has been increasing since poultrymen have learned how to avoid blackhead disease which so often destroyed an investment in turkeys, and efforts are being made to create a bigger consumer demand and a year-around market for the birds.

Many grain dealers grind and mix prepared turkey feeds to satisfy the special demand of farmers for feeds that will fill the bill in meeting the nutritional requirements of turkeys. The limited this constitutes a growing feed market.

Research at the Pennsylvania Agricultural Experiment Station has demonstrated that Bronze turkeys will consume 58.05 pounds of grain and mash per bird, of which 53 pounds is mash, to 24 weeks of age; White Holland turkeys will eat 56.12 pounds of mash and grain per bird to the same age. An all mash

ration was fed for the first 20 weeks in obtaining this data. Four-pound White Leghorn hens, on the other hand, will eat amounts varying around .25 pounds of grain and mash each daily, or from 40 to 42 pounds of feed per bird in a 24 weeks period, about equally divided between grain and mash. Turkeys eat a lot more feed than hens.

Addition of Wheat Germ Oil to Poultry Feeds

The addition of wheat germ oil to poultry feeds solely to cure or prevent fowl paralysis and related diseases cannot be recommended, according to tests at the Cornell University poultry department.

Much discussion has centered around this among New York state poultrymen, and the experiments at Cornell are the first reported that deal with the effect of this treatment on paralyzed birds. The work was done by R. K. Cole.

Nearly every poultryman is acquainted with mortality in the poultry flock, in fall and early winter, caused by fowl or range paralysis. Later in the year this same disease continues to appear in a disguised form. No methods of control or prevention for this group of diseases have yet been developed.

Poultry income is markedly affected, not only thru the loss of birds but also thru decreased production of the living birds and a loss in potential egg production, says Mr. Cole. In addition, when the flock has been reduced by disease, an inefficient use of buildings, equipment, and operator's time results.

To determine if wheat germ oil could cure cases of fowl paralysis, a group of birds with the symptoms of the disease was either fed or injected with wheat germ oil. The results, when compared with other affected but untreated birds, showed that the wheat germ oil had no curative effect on the disease, says Mr. Cole.

Effects of Feeding Yeast to Pullets

Three series of tests, each over a period of three years, were made by R. S. Dearstyne and C. O. Bollinger of the North Carolina Station, to determine the effect on total egg production and on egg size of feeding a portion of the daily diet of laying hens as yeast-fermented mash. Fermentation was accomplished by adding 1 per cent dried live yeast product to the mash, wetting, and holding for from 16 to 18 hr. at a constant suitable temperature.

In test 1 with White Leghorns (sister for sister in respective lots) in which the basal diet was common to both control and test pens and in which the control pen was fed an equivalent amount of wet mash per bird to yeast-fermented mash in the test pen, the control and test pens averaged 195 and 200 eggs per bird and consumed 41.9 and 42.9 lb. of grain and 39.9 and 41.6 lb. of mash, respectively. Differences in mortality were not significant.

In test 2 with Rhode Island Reds in which the basal diet was common to both pens with the test pen receiving a supplementary feeding of fermented mash, the control and test groups averaged 140 and 150 eggs, respectively. The test group consumed more mash and as much grain as the control. In both the first and second tests the test birds came into production earlier than the controls and maintained higher production thruout the trial.

In test 3, comparing supplementary feedings of (1) wet mash, (2) wet mash with 1 per cent killed yeast, (3) wet mash with 1 per cent live yeast, and (4) yeast-fermented mash, the average production was 169, 168, 176, and

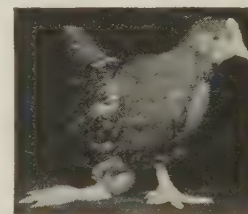
179 eggs, respectively. Mortality in pen 4 was relatively lower than in the other pens. A comparison of egg weights in test 1 revealed no significant differences between the control and test lots.

Raw and Cooked Soybeans

A basal ration of steamed potatoes supplemented with barley, meat meal, fish meal, and chalk was fed a group of hogs while in the ration of two experimental groups a part of the barley and fish meal was replaced by ground raw soybeans and boiled whole soybeans, respectively. Under these conditions, where an ample supply of animal protein was provided in the meat meal the soybean rations produced practically as good gains as the check ration and at less cost.

The cooked beans proved superior to the ground raw beans, although it is a question whether the difference was sufficient to justify the extra cost involved in cooking. When the intake of soybeans did not exceed 200 g per animal daily the quality of the fat was considered satisfactory.—V. Horn and E. Muehl in Biedermann Zentralblatt.

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Vitamin E in Poultry Rations

By DR. L. C. NORRIS, Department of Poultry Husbandry, Cornell University, before Feed Manufacturers and Distributors at the Cornell Nutrition School.

[Continued from page 421.]

The Importance of Freshness of Feedstuffs.—It is impossible to state at the present time how important freshness of ingredients is in maintaining the vitamin E content of a feed mixture. Vitamin E is one of the more stable vitamins. It is more resistant to oxidation at high temperature under a stream of air than vitamin A. On the other hand, it is sensitive to those oxidative conditions which are set up in the development of rancidity in fats and oils. The speed at which rancidity develops depends upon the character of the fat. Fats of vegetable origin are much more resistant to the development of rancidity than are fats of animal origin. This is due to the presence of natural antioxidants in fats of vegetable origin which delay the development of rancidity. Wheat germ oil is rich in these natural antioxidants and because of this it has been used successfully to retard the development of rancidity in cod liver oil.

These natural antioxidants are easily oxidizable substances. Before any oxidation of a fat with the development of rancidity can occur these natural antioxidants, it is believed, must be oxidized first. Hence in grains and their by-products there is a preliminary period while these antioxidants are being oxidized in which feedstuffs may be stored with little or no loss of vitamin E. Since oxidation is accelerated by increase in temperature, the preliminary period will be longer presumably in feedstuffs stored in a cool place than in those stored at high temperatures.

Unfortunately no information is available concerning the length of this preliminary period in feedstuffs stored under normal conditions. In view of this it is necessary to resort to field experience to get any conception of the stability of vitamin E in mixed feeds when stored for reasonable periods of time at the mill, the feedstore and the poultry farm. The fact, previously referred to, that excellent hatchability is obtained on good poultry rations without any supplementary vitamin E, if the breeding and management are satisfactory, is in itself evidence either that little destruction of vitamin E has occurred during the period between manufacture and feeding on the farm or that there is so much more vitamin E in good poultry rations than is required that destruction of the vitamin is immaterial.

Vitamin E Not Preventive of Fowl Paralysis.—In addition to being necessary for the maintenance of hatchability of hens' eggs and for the maintenance of fertility in the male fowl Butler and Warren of the Montana Livestock Sanitary Board have reported the results of preliminary work indicating that the vitamin may also play an important role in the prevention of fowl paralysis and leukemia in the domestic fowl. In this work they injected cold-pressed wheat germ oil, biologically assayed and found potent in vitamin E, into the breast of severely afflicted pullets. At first two cc. of oil was used but later the quantity was reduced to 1 cc. They pointed out that—"The first and most important observation is the quick recovery from paralysis," and that "It has not been uncommon to observe the restoration of a fairly normal gait to birds that were previously incapacitated so as to preclude any locomotion whatever." They stated also that—"The beneficial effects obtained with wheat germ oil are as effective by the feeding of this source of vitamin E as by its injection," and that "If in a flock visited by fowl paralysis wheat germ oil feeding is immediately begun, the further incidence of afflicted birds is minimized tremendously, so that there is every indication of

preventive effectiveness which offers considerable practical possibilities."

Several attempts have been made to confirm these observations of Butler and Warren. Sawyer of the Western Washington Experiment Station in the fall of 1937 treated eleven birds showing clinical symptoms of fowl paralysis with cold-pressed wheat germ oil. Treatment with the oil was either by way of mouth or by intramuscular injection or both. Five birds showing comparable symptoms served as controls. At the time I received Sawyer's results 7 of the treated birds had died and 2 of the control birds. All of the birds were observed over a considerable period of time. Sawyer was unable to report any significant difference in the symptoms, length of time before mortality and mortality rates between the control and treated birds.

Davidson and Schaible of Michigan State College early in 1938 reported the results of a study of the value of adding wheat germ meal to the laying ration, using two lots of White Leghorn pullets each of which contained 90 pullets per lot. The control lot was fed an all-mash laying ration and the other the same ration supplemented with 5 per cent of wheat germ meal. Two lots of wheat germ meal were used in the experiment. It was stored in an unheated room during the experimental period. Each bird received approximately 177 cc. of wheat germ oil during the 11 months that they were on experiment or approximately $\frac{1}{2}$ cc. per bird daily. At the end of the experiment the mortality from leukemia in the control lot was 25.5 per cent and that in the lot receiving wheat germ meal 26.1 per cent. The mortality from leukemia in 460 other hens housed in the same building at the time the experiment was conducted was 21.9 per cent. In this experiment no evidence was obtained, therefore, that wheat germ meal or vitamin E exercises any effect in preventing the incidence of leukemia.

Cole of the Cornell Poultry Department in 1938 investigated the curative effect of wheat germ oil in a study of 41 fowls showing clinical symptoms of fowl paralysis. Ten of these birds were treated by intraperitoneal injection, 21 by feeding and 10 served as non-treated controls. The source of vitamin E consisted of two lots of cold-pressed wheat germ oil, one of which had been lecitinized to delay the development of rancidity. The birds for the most part were White Leghorns of from 9 to 12 months of age. They were kept in flat-bottom battery cages with food and water easily available. They were not removed for autopsy until extremely emaciated or completely paralyzed for more than one day. The duration of the test varied from 3 days in extreme cases to more than 3 months in less severe cases.

Of the 10 birds which received treatment by injection 8 at autopsy showed gross lesions of fowl paralysis, involving the sciatic, brachial or abdominal nerves. One bird improved and was returned to the laying pen and one bird showing symptoms of unsteadiness of legs and jerking head movements recovered.

Of the 21 birds fed wheat germ oil 14 at autopsy showed gross lesions of fowl paralysis,

one showed lymphomatosis of the liver and one showed tumors of the feet, comb, and internal organs. Two others with typical symptoms were negative. Of two birds which showed incoordinated head movements one recovered and the other showed no improvement.

In the control group of 10 birds, 7 showed gross lesions of fowl paralysis on autopsy, one showed lymphomatosis of the liver and the ovary and one which had incoordinated head movements was negative. Another bird with incoordinated head movements completely recovered.

Cole concluded that the evidence obtained by him did not support the contention of Butler and Warren that vitamin E or wheat germ oil can bring about quick recovery from fowl paralysis.

Jungherr of Connecticut State College in 1938 made a study of 60 three months' old birds from a flock clinically affected with fowl paralysis by dividing the birds into pairs matched according to severity of symptoms. One bird of each pair was treated daily with wheat germ oil and the other one kept as a control. At the end of four weeks there was no difference in the incidence of paralysis between the groups on detailed pathological examination. The daily dosage was 1 to 2 cc. per bird, at first given intramuscularly, later orally. Intramuscular injection produced a

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distulous tract and made the meat unfit for consumption.

In what was thought to be a crucial experiment lymphomatous tumors of the ovary were partially removed after which the birds were treated with wheat germ oil. In spite of the treatment the tumors increased in size four to five times. Similar negative results were reported by English workers at the 13th International Veterinary Congress. In addition to the results obtained by Jungherr at his laboratory, he reports four outbreaks of fowl paralysis in flocks in the field, fed commercial rations fortified with wheat germ oil. Jungherr concludes that his observations do not support the original claims of Butler and Warren.

Upp and his associates of the University of Louisiana in 1938 made a study of the value of wheat germ oil in curing iritis in poultry, a disease of the eyes believed in general to belong to the leukemic group of poultry diseases. Thirty birds with affected eyes were selected and divided into two groups as equally matched as possible in severity of eye symptoms, as determined by eye readings from 0 to a maximum reading of 6. The birds were given orally $\frac{1}{2}$ cc. of wheat germ oil twice daily for a period of about one month. Eye readings were taken four times after the start of the experiment. At the end of the experiment the reading of the right eye in the wheat germ oil group was 2.8 and that of the left 1.9 while the reading of the right eye in the control group was 2.2 and that of the left eye 2.0.

Upp concluded from this work that no evidence was obtained in support of the contention that wheat germ oil or vitamin E will cure gray eyes or blindness in hens in a short time.

Barber of the New York State College of Veterinary Medicine in 1938 studied the value of wheat germ oil in curing fowl paralysis by using a unique procedure in assuring that the experimental birds were actually afflicted with this disease before treatment. He exposed the sciatic nerve. If the evidence of nerve involvement was obtained, he sutured the wound and began treatment with wheat germ oil immediately. Coldpressed wheat germ oil was used for this purpose. The time of treatment varied from 1 day to 3 months. Of the 21 birds fed wheat germ oil one recovered. Also one of the 14 control birds recovered. Barber concluded from this work that wheat germ oil or vitamin E was ineffective in curing birds shown to be definitely affected with fowl paralysis by exposure of the sciatic nerve.

Titus and his associates of the United States Animal Husbandry Experiment Farm made a field study of the value of wheat germ oil in preventing fowl paralysis. During March, 1938, 3,702 newly hatched chicks were distributed at random in 12 brooder houses placed on the growing range. An excellent all-mash ration was fed these chicks. To the ration of the chicks in 6 of the houses selected at random 0.25 per cent of wheat germ oil was added and to that of the other 6 houses 0.25 per cent of refined corn oil. Extracted wheat germ oil was used for the first 30 days and coldpressed wheat germ oil thereafter. At 24 weeks of age the mortality due to fowl paralysis as diagnosed on the range was 1.86 per cent in the wheat germ oil group and 1.71 per cent in the control group. These calculations were based on the original number of chicks. If the mortality had been calculated upon the number of chicks remaining after removal of the cockerels, the mortality due to fowl paralysis would obviously have been greater than this. The percentage of the total mortality due to fowl paralysis as positively diagnosed in the laboratory was approximately equal in both groups, being 30.8 for the wheat germ oil group and 31.8 for the control group. The percentage of the total mortality due to fowl paralysis as diagnosed on the range was somewhat greater in the wheat germ oil group than in the control group. Titus concluded

that these results indicate that the inclusion of 0.25 per cent of wheat germ oil in the ration did not decrease the percentage of fowl paralysis.

Tumors in Chicks Not Due to Vitamin E Deficiency.—Butler and Warren referred in their report to the work of Adamstone of the University of Illinois in which tumors were obtained in chicks on a ration freed of vitamin E by the etherferric chloride treatment that were very similar to the tumors obtained in leukemia. The tumors developed within 4 to 10 weeks after the chicks were hatched. It was the feeling of Butler and Warren that these results of Adamstone supported their conclusions. I am not in agreement with them in this respect. Adamstone pointed out in his report of this investigation that "It had not been possible to rule out the effect of a lowering of vitamin A concurrent with the destruction of vitamin E or the existence of some other causative agent which is effective only in the presence of iron." In view of this Adamstone, altho he felt that the effects obtained in chicks on the vitamin E-free ration were in some way connected with the deficiency of the vitamin, was unable to draw a definite conclusion to this effect.

In my judgment Adamstone's tentative explanation of the cause of the development of tumors in chicks following the feeding of a ration freed of vitamin E by the ether-ferric chloride procedure is in error. Evidence that this is the case is obtained from the work of McFarlane and Graham and their associates of Ontario Agricultural College. These workers were attempting to develop a synthetic ration for chicks which would be suitable for comparing the quality of protein supplements. In one experiment they fed day-old Barred Plymouth Rock chicks a semi-synthetic ration composed of polished rice, dried brewers' yeast, casein, cod liver oil, bone meal and salt. This ration contains very little, if any, vitamin E. In spite of this all of the original 25 chicks were alive at the end of 8 weeks and their average weight had increased to about 520 grams.

In a later experiment they fed a similar ration to day-old chicks of the Brown Leghorn-Barred Rock cross. Another lot received this ration after the polished rice had been extracted with acetone. At the end of twelve weeks 9 of the 10 original chicks in each lot were alive and their average weight had increased to about 750 grams.

A possible explanation of Adamstone's results is provided by the recent work of Rowntree and his associates of the Philadelphia Institute for Medical Research who produced malignant tumors in rats fed crude ether extracted wheat germ oil. The tumors invariably developed in the abdominal cavity and were almost always fatal. Negative results were obtained by the feeding of refined ether extracted wheat germ oil, gasoline extracted wheat germ oil, benzine extracted wheat germ oil and expressed wheat germ oil. No tumors were obtained on a diet containing 50 per cent of wheat germ. The evidence available at the time that the last report of the investigators was made indicates that the causative agent is not vitamin E or its related compounds.

The results of Rowntree and his associates are suggestive of the possibility that the ether treatment of wheat germ oil causes the production of a carcinoma-forming substance. If this should prove to be true, it appears probable that Adamstone brought about the formation of the same substance in the chick ration in which he destroyed vitamin E by soaking the ration in an ether solution of ferric chloride for 24 hours and then evaporating off the ether.

Conclusions.—Poultry require vitamin E both for the maintenance of hatchability and for the maintenance of fertility in the male fowl. No evidence has yet been reported, however, that an improvement in hatchabil-

ity can be obtained by supplementing good breeder rations with additional vitamin E. The fact that poultrymen obtain excellent hatchability in hens bred for high egg production and high hatchability, provided they are adequately fed and properly taken care of, is in itself evidence that there is no deficiency of vitamin E in present-day good breeder rations.

The requirement of the male fowl for vitamin E is apparently not large in view of the prolonged period of time required to bring about testicular degeneration and atrophy on a vitamin E-free ration. Because of this it is possible also that the requirement of the female fowl for vitamin E is not large.

Wheat germ oil is the richest known natural source of vitamin E. Other excellent sources of vitamin E are corn germ oil, oat germ oil and cotton seed oil. The vitamin is present in the grains, many of their by-products and alfalfa meal in such amounts as to meet the needs of the rat for this vitamin when only a part of the ration is composed of them. The vitamin is also present in the leaves of many plants.

Vitamin E is sensitive to those oxidative changes which accompany the development of rancidity in fats and oils. In fats of vegetable origin antioxidants are present which delay the development of rancidity. This is the probable explanation of the good reproduction obtained on poultry breeder rations as well as on rations similar in character fed rat breeding colonies in spite of the fact that no particular attention is paid to freshness of ingredients in preparing the rations or to feeding them immediately after preparation.

Altho Butler and Warren of the Montana Livestock Sanitary Board obtained results, indicating that vitamin E prevents and cures fowl paralysis, their results have not been confirmed by investigators working at the Western Washington Agricultural Experiment Station, Michigan State College, the Department of Poultry Husbandry, Cornell University, Connecticut State College, Louisiana State University, the New York State College of Veterinary Medicine, and the United States Animal Husbandry Experiment Farm.

Fewer Lambs to Be Fed

The number of lambs fed during the 1938-39 feeding season will be smaller than the large number fed in the 1937-38 season, reports the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. The number fed, however, will probably be at least as large as in any of the four seasons prior to 1937-38.

Feeding is expected to be reduced this season from last in both the corn belt and in the western feeding states. The decrease in the corn belt states will probably be largely, if not wholly, in the number fed in the area east of the Mississippi River since present indications are that the number fed in the area west of the River (including lambs on wheat pastures) will be about the same as a year ago.

Shipments of feeder lambs and sheep from stockyards markets into the corn belt states in October were somewhat larger this year than last, with most of the increase being in the number going into the western corn belt. For the 4 months, July thru October, shipments from markets into the corn belt are estimated as about 6 per cent smaller this year than last and a little smaller than the 5-year (1932-36) average for these months. The number going into the states east of the Mississippi was nearly 25 per cent smaller this year and the smallest in 5 years. The number going into the states west of the Mississippi was somewhat larger than last year and the second largest in 5 years.

Another trucker.—B. E. McHenry of Unionville, Mo., was sentenced to 30 days in jail at Newton, Ia., recently for selling coal without a sales tax permit. Most discouraging.

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS Consolidated

Soybean Oilmeal for Pigs

By W. L. ROBISON, Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station

The unfavorable influence of raw soybeans on the quality of pork cannot be disregarded without serious consequences to the hog industry of the country. If soybeans do not exceed 5% of the ration, only about one-half bushel per pig can be utilized. With liberal supplies available, a feeder would probably be tempted to feed larger amounts.

In the manufacture of soybean oilmeal, a large share of the oil is removed. Consequently, soybean oilmeal can be fed to pigs as a protein concentrate without danger of producing soft pork. As determined from the refractive indexes of the back fat, no soft carcasses were found among those from 65 head of finished hogs that received soybean oilmeal as a supplement to corn in a test at the Ohio Station.

In early experiments with soybean oilmeals, widely different results were secured. In some instances, when it was fortified with minerals, and also with ground alfalfa, when the pigs were not on pasture, soybean oilmeal compared favorably with tankage. In others it gave no better results than raw soybeans.

Comparisons of different soybean oilmeals were made. A raw tasting meal, manufactured by the expeller process and another manufactured by a solvent process were as unsatisfactory as raw soybeans. A hydraulic meal and an expeller meal having a roasted or nut-like taste ranked in the order named but were both satisfactory supplements.

The soybean oilmeals of today are of much higher quality than those used in these early experiments. Different methods are employed and a different extractive is used in the production of solvent soybean oilmeal. Improvements have likewise been made in the manu-

facture of hydraulic and expeller soybean oilmeals.

Since 1934 the Ohio Station has compared a rather flat or tasteless solvent soybean oilmeal with a toasted solvent meal in three trials. The pigs fed the ration containing the toasted meal gained 29% more rapidly and required 10% less feed per unit of gain than those fed the ration containing the rather flat or tasteless meal.

In a single Ohio comparison, a nut-like expeller soybean oilmeal and a hydraulic soybean oilmeal, made at a higher temperature than was formerly used but one that is now regularly employed, produced gains at the rates of 1.23 and 1.34 pounds daily on requirements of 384 and 365 pounds of feed per 100 pounds of gain, respectively.

In three tests at the Wisconsin Station, pigs fed an expeller meal, made at a relatively high temperature, and others fed a hydraulic meal, made at the higher temperature now employed, gained at the average rates of 1.19 and 1.33 pounds daily, per head, and consumed averages of 403 and 389 pounds of feed per 100 pounds of gain produced, respectively. Meals of both types which were made at lower temperatures than were those just referred to, produced slower gains and less gains per unit of feed consumed.

In our experience, soybean oilmeals having a pleasant, roasted, nut-like taste and aroma are more palatable and have a higher feeding value for pigs than those having a flat, or disagreeable, raw, beany taste.

A summary of seven dry lot trials in which soybean oilmeal was compared with a mixture of tankage and linseed meal shows that the pigs that received the ration containing soybean oilmeal were not ready for market until 6 days later but they required 9 pounds less feed for each 100 pounds of gain produced

than did those with which they were compared.

In eleven comparisons on pasture, pigs receiving a supplement of soybean oilmeal reached a given market weight 4 days later and consumed 5 pounds more feed per 100 pounds of gain than others receiving tankage. Thus, there was but little difference in the merits of the two supplements. The soybean oilmeal was fortified with minerals.

An experiment is in progress at the Ohio Station in which the newer type of solvent soybean oilmeal, having a pleasant, nut-like aroma, is being compared with meat and bone scraps, with dry-rendered, 60% protein, tankage, with fish meal, and with iron treated expeller cottonseed meal as supplements to corn for pigs on mixed clover and alfalfa pasture. Up to the present, or for the first eight weeks, the group of pigs receiving soybean oilmeal has outgained the other groups. Altho a pasture experiment is less exacting than a dry lot trial, the results so far indicate that soybean oilmeals having high feeding values for pigs are now being made by each of the three processes of manufacture.

Under dry lot conditions, combining soybean oilmeal with some other protein-rich feed is probably preferable to feeding it as the only protein concentrate in the ration. Soybean oilmeal should be fortified with suitable minerals, regardless of whether it is fed to pigs in dry lot or on pasture. If the pigs are kept in confinement, some good quality leguminous hay or other source of vitamin D should also be included in the ration.

The Walsh-Healey schedule of minimum wages for employees of firms having government contracts is being protested by the Millers National Federation as based on erroneous data and tending to exclude many flour mills from bidding on government flour contracts.

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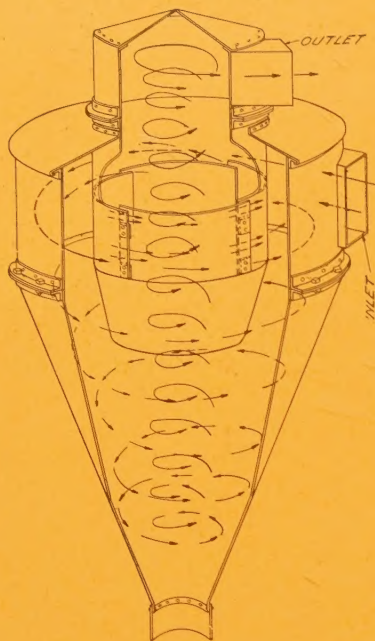
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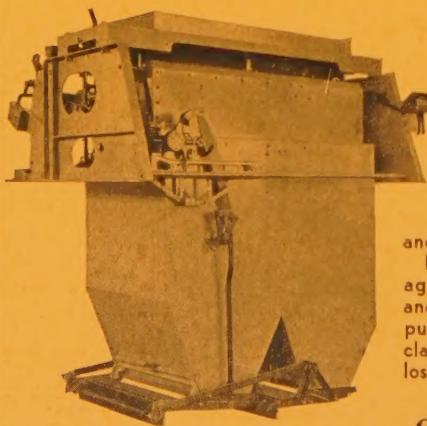
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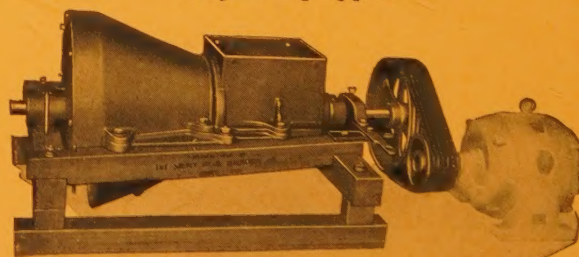
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